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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 14 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Il Duce Plans Dramatic Exit From League?

S. AFRICAN ROMANCE

Hindu Girl Will Embrace Islam To Marry Indian Agent-General

DURBAN, Jan. 15.

The "Natal Mercury" announces the engagement of Sir Raza Ali to an Indian girl, Miss V. Sammy. The marriage will be solemnised according to Mohammedan rites at Johannesburg within a few days.

Miss V. Sammy, who comes from a prominent Indian family in Kimberley, left Kimberley for Johannesburg where she will be converted to Mohammedanism, as she is at present a Hindu.

This is the first occasion when a South African Indian girl becomes the bride of an Indian Agent-General.—Reuter.

How Delhi Received It

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Jan. 16.

With reference to Reuter's news from Durban, quoting on the authority of the "Natal Mercury" the news about the betrothal of Sir Raza Ali to Miss V. Sammy, private advices received here had indicated the probability of an engagement. It is not clear from these advices whether Miss V. Sammy is a Hindu or an Indian Christian girl. She is the daughter of a provision merchant of Kimberley and assisted her father in his business.

Sir Raza Ali is a widower aged over 50. When he left for South Africa, it was expected that his daughter Mrs. Naqvi, would follow him later to assist her father in the social programme, so important from the point of view of the success of the Agent-General for India, but Mrs. Naqvi could not do so.

EX-AGENT GENERAL KEEPS MUM

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, till recently Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa interviewed regarding Sir Syed Raza Ali's proposed marriage said he would prefer not to offer any opinion on a matter such as Sir Raza Ali's marriage.—A.P.

MARRIAGE ON 18TH. JANUARY

NEW DELHI, January 16.

Further information available here shows that the marriage between Sir Raza Ali and Miss Sammi takes place on January 18 and that Sir Ernest and Lady Oppenheimer are arranging a reception. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is an ex-Minister of the Colonial Government.—A.P.

"A CALAMITY"

Durban Indians Strongly Protest Against Proposed Marriage

The Associated Press has received a telegram from the South African Indian Congress in Durban strongly protesting against the proposed marriage between Sir Syed Raza Ali and Miss Sammy of Kimberley whom it is proposed to convert to Islam.

The cable says that South African Indians believe that if the proposed marriage takes place it would be a calamity and strongly appeals to the Government of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojani Naidu, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri. Sir Kurma Reddi, Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, and Swami Bhawani Dayal to appeal to Sir Syed Raza Ali to cancel the proposed marriage.—A. P.

The Negro delegation arrived at Santiniketan, on Wednesday. Dr. Thurman, leader of the Delegation interviewed said: "Our mission is pilgrimage of friendship from students of America to Indian students."

Mahatma To Arrive In Bombay To-day

WILL STAY IN CITY FOR COUPLE OF DAYS

Doctors Appeal To Public To Leave Gandhiji Alone

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires from Wardha under date January 16 as follows:—

Dr. Jivraj Mehta who came specially from Bombay to escort Mahatma Gandhi found him progressing satisfactorily and able to stand the strain of the journey to Bombay.

The Mahatma arrives in Bombay to-morrow and expects to be there for a couple of days or so.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also returns with him to Bombay. The Sardar and the Mahatma's doctors would request the public of Bombay, especially friends, to co-operate in giving Gandhiji undisturbed rest by not asking for interviews or 'darshan'. Let them know that he is in safe hands and that his recovery will be helped considerably by leaving him undisturbed.—A. P.

As Geneva Views Red Cross Bombing

Baldwin Battles With Defence Problems

GENEVA, January 16.

The repert of further bombing of ambulances by Italian 'planes has aroused general indignation in Geneva where it is asked: "What is behind this Italian action?"

The whole question of violation of the Red Cross is almost certain to be discussed by the Council which may ask Baron Aloisi for explanation.

It is suggested in some quarters that Sgr. Mussolini is seeking an excuse for a demonstrative exit from the League.

BRITAIN AND OIL SANCTION

Favours Appointment Of Technical Committee

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Denial is given of the report that the British Cabinet decided yesterday not to participate in oil sanctions says the Reuters diplomatic correspondent.

The British attitude still is to participate in any collective decision on oil sanctions which may be made at Geneva. Beyond reaffirming this principle, it is understood that the Cabinet yesterday gave Capt Eden no precise instructions. He will thus have a free hand in translating the mind of the Cabinet into actual decision at Geneva.

Great Britain definitely favours the appointment of a technical sub-committee by the Committee of Eighteen to examine facts and decide whether oil sanctions could be made effective. Much work has already been done on the subject by experts, and it is thought that the Sub Committee will not take more than a few days to prepare a report on the effectiveness of oil sanctions.—Reuter.

OIL EMBARGO

British Cabinet Probes Question At Length

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The question of Oil Sanctions occupied most of the Cabinet's time this morning.

After a discussion, it was generally felt that it was impossible at present to tell what extent the oil embargo could be applied and to what extent the oil supplying countries are prepared to co-operate and therefore, it was impossible to take immediate decision with regard to the embargo.

It is understood that the question of the fate of American Neutrality Bill will also be raised.

It is believed the policy of the Cabinet will be to favour continuing the policy of sanctions, but ascertain by inquiries on the spot how the situation stands with regard to oil.

CABINET AND OIL EMBARGO

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The attitude towards the question of an embargo on exports of oil to Italy as defined by the Cabinet yesterday is, according to the "Daily Telegraph" a practicable attitude.

The paper says that a plan must be evolved before any decisive action is taken. It is suggested that the probable outcome of the discussions at Geneva when the Council of the League meets will be the instigation of an Expert Inquiry into the implications of an oil embargo under existing conditions.—Indian Allied News.

CABINET TALKS ON DEFENCE

LONDON, January 16.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee on Defence met again this afternoon for the fourth time in succession.

Those attending included Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Swinton, Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Duff Cooper, the War Minister. Advisers from the Air Ministry and Admiralty were also in attendance, as well as Sir Robert Vansittart, the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office.—Indian Allied News.

GEN. BADOGLIO TO QUIT?

Official Denial Of Persistent Rumours

ROME, January 16.

Persistent rumours that of Marshal Badoglio who is feeling the effects of the altitude in Eritrea has asked to be relieved of his command are officially denied.

AMBULANCE BOMBED AGAIN

DESSIE, Jan. 16.

Fourteen were killed and 35 wounded in the reported heavy bombing of Red Cross and Ambulance commanded by Major Burgoyne, Britisher by three Italian warplanes midway between Dessie and Lakeashangi. Major Burgoyne was not hurt. A British ambulance is rushing to the spot. —Reuter.

ITALIAN EXPLANATION OF RED CROSS BOMBING

ROME, Jan. 16.

That the British Red Cross unit in Waldia was bombed by Italian 'planes is officially denied by the authorities.

It is explained, however, that an Abyssinian dressing-station, employing certain British members, might have been hit during yesterday's raids.

The communique alleges that the Abyssinians build Red Cross establishments in the middle of military huts and tents.—Indian Allied News.

No Injury To Personnel

DESSIE, January 16.

So far as can be ascertained, no members of the personnel of the

(Continued on page 7, Col. 7.)

AND SO THEY ARE 'EXCLUDED' AREAS

Rajen Babu Exposes Game Of Britishers Toying With Reforms

CHATRA, (Hazaribag), Jan. 16.

The Chatra (Hazaribag) Backward Tracts Conference met this afternoon under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Thakur Bholannath Singh, Chihaman of Daltongani Municipality. About 1,000 delegates attended, besides several prominent leaders of the province and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President.

After the Presidential address was finished, Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed the delegates at the request of the President. In the course of his speech, Rajendra Babu said that as was well-known the Congress did not think much of the so-called Reforms, which were not worth the paper on which they were written. As such, he had nothing to say about the proposed exclusion of the rich soil of Chhota Nagpur from the New Reforms. But he would say something of the policy behind this move of excluding this tract, full of mineral resources, from any popular form of Government.

After referring to history of Burma, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that similar was the case with Chhota Nagpur and the so-called "excluded and partially excluded areas". Immense mineral resources of these areas were the real motive and reason for their being excluded from any form of public control. The plea put forward of the backwardness and safeguarding the interests of the aborigines inhabiting these tracts was nothing but mere excuse which would deceive nobody. The whole game was to prepare a case for retaining this rich area for exploitation by British capitalists when they would have no hand over the rest of the country to popular control. —United Press.

Socialists Plan All-India Kisan Congress

WAR ON LANDLORDISM

Meerut Programme For Capture Of Political Power For Masses

MEERUT: Jan. 16.

Ladies' Park has been selected as the site for the All-India Congress Socialist Conference. Shreemati Satyavati Devi was elected the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee. The delegates are inclined to elect Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopaddhyaya as President of the Conference.

Peasant Organisation

The foundations of an All-India Peasants' Organisation were laid at a representative conference this morning. Yesterday evening the problem of the Peasants was discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. An All-India Conference of Peasants has been decided to be held at Lucknow.

Aims Of Movement.

The aims of the Conference will be to get political and economic power transferred into the hands of the masses, to organize peasants, to work for cancellation of debts and reduction of taxes and to abolish Landlordism.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met to-day between 12 and 5 p.m. with an half-hour adjournment. The problem of international affiliation was considered, but, it is reliably understood in view of the present circumstances it was considered undesirable. Political contacts with overseas were, however, considered desirable. Special mention seems to have been made of the Socialist League, Independent Labour Party and the League against Imperialism of England.

The United Press forecast regarding the Party's anti-Imperialist policy in the National Congress is understood to be correct.—United Press.

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETS

MEERUT, Jan. 16.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party this afternoon discussed several problems including those of coming elections to the presidentship of the Indian National Congress and question of finances for the Party.

Mr. Masani, Joint Secretary of the Party, reported on his visit to Europe. His report was adopted.

It was decided to start a fortnightly news bulletin to be issued by the party to organisations and individuals abroad to keep them informed of developments.

MOVE FOR KISAN CONGRESS.

A Conference of representatives of Kisan organisations from different provinces in the country was held here to-day, Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya presiding, at which the following resolutions were passed.

The Conference recognises the urgent need of organising an All-India Kisan Congress; secondly, it submits to the Lucknow Conference a report of the work and state of peasants' organisations and struggle in the country to enable it to gauge the situation and take necessary measures.

THE OBJECT.

The object of peasants' movement is to secure complete freedom from economic exploitation and achievement of full economic and political power for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes.

The main task of the Kisan Sanga shall be organisation of peasants to fight for immediate economic and political demands in order to prepare them for their emancipation from every form of exploitation.

STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

The Kisan Sanga stands for achievement of ultimate economic and political power through active participation in the nationalist struggle for winning Complete Independence.

Delegates from thirteen Congress provinces were present at the Conference.

The Conference appointed a Committee to organise All-India peasant Conference at Lucknow, secondly to co-ordinate, organise, guide and help various Provincial peasants organisations; thirdly help, guide and strengthen peasants' struggles in the country to bring into existence at the earliest moment the All-India Kisan Congress.

Among the delegates present were Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., Mr. Sureshchandra Deb, Mr. Awadeshwar Prasad, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Nimbudripad, Mr. Khadilkar, Mr. Kulkarni, Mr. Desai, Mr. Choudhry and Mrs. Choudhry and Mr. Gauri Shanker. —A.P.

STOP PRESS

NAVAL PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Naval Conference reached its first agreement this afternoon when, without the Japanese for the first time, the committee agreed on the desirability of exchanging advance notifications of naval programmes.—Reuter.

KIPLING'S CONDITION GRAVE

LONDON, Jan. 16

A bulletin issued this evening states that while his strength is being maintained, Mr. Kipling's condition has not improved during the day, and must therefore be considered extremely grave.—Indian Allied News.

STAVISKY TRIAL ENDS

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, January 16.

Camp beds were provided in law courts for 18 jurymen, who are now considering the vertict of the protracted Stavisky case which is expected to-morrow, after hearing millions of words of evidence during 2 1|2 months' trial. The jury have to give the verdict on 1,956 questions printed on slips of paper. The jrry entered the court to-day bringing suitcases laughing and joking and retired immediately after a short morning session.

Madame Stavisky made a final appeal saying that she had nothing to add to her defence after which the presiding judge declared the discussions ended. The judge remained at the disposal of the jury to elucidate any procedure points.

COTTON POOL SALES

Estimated Disposal Of 40,000 Bales In Three Days

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, January 16.

Cotton circles opine that the cotton pool has for the past three days may have disposed off between 30,000 to 40,000 bales of January contracts, partly by switching off to May.

Observers point out that whenever the January contract touches 11.80, the houses usually acting for the pool have unlimited selling orders

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Bombay Architect For Lucknow

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. D. B. Mahtre of Messrs. Doctor and Mahtre, architects and surveyors, who is in charge of the Lucknow Congress Exhibition, has left for Lucknow to-day.

Last week Mr. Mahtre had been to Poona to discuss with Mr. D. P. Pocha, the plans regarding the horticultural side of the exhibition which, along with other specialities, promises to make the forthcoming exhibition a unique event in the history of Congress Exhibitions.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Lucknow Exhibition has been arranged in tune with the new constitution of the Congress of which the A.I.V.I.A. and the A.I.S.A., form the two vital lungs. There may be, therefore, many a welcome surprise to every one who may visit the coming exhibition, both from the stand-point of instruction and the spectacular effect.—United Press.

LAVAL'S UNEASY MOMENTS

But Hopes To Carry Day In Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The Laval Government had uneasy moments to-day, when after hours of Talk between M Laval and M. Herriot, the Radical Socialist Group by 62 votes to 20 adopted a motion of no confidence in Government.

The group then decided by a majority of one not to oblige its members to vote against the Government, leaving them free to vote according to their conscience, thereby relieving the Radical Ministers of the obligation to resign from the Government.

The Government has to face another hurdle in the Chamber to-day in regard to its agenda.

M. Laval wants an immediate discussion of the agricultural policy, while the Left wants to discuss Government policy generally. But it is expected that M. Laval will clear the fence by making the matter a question of confidence.—Reuter.

LAVAL RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

PARIS, Jan. 16.

M. Laval received a vote of confidence this afternoon, when the Chamber voted on the censure motion brought forward by the Radical Party. The voting was 315 votes in support of M. Laval and 251 against.

The Chamber rejected the Opposition's demand for an immediate debate on the Opposition's interpellations on matters of general policy.—Indian Allied News.

TRENTON, (New Jersey) Jan. 16.

Prof. Einstein, the famous scientist who was banished from Germany on account of his Jewish birth has signed a declaration of his intention to become a United States citizen for which he will be eligible in October 1938. Prof. Einstein is at present at the Princeton University.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A young and eligible European of good status desires to marry a lady of any nationality with independent means. Write with particulars and photo to Box 5491, "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 30 Motor Drivers, Mechanics, Fitters, Civil Engineers, Mechanical and Architectural Draftsmen by big organization. Apply Box No. 5498, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent and experienced full-time teacher to take charge of a Shorthand and Typewriting Class. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5497).

European firm requires clerk for Mills cloth Department. Apply stating full particulars of experience, etc., and salary required to Box No. 5495, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by a Co-operative Bank a spare time Clerk for three to four hours daily knowing typewriting and correspondence and having previous experience in Banking. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5490, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stenographers with knowledge of Book-Keeping and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 5489, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

Wanted an experienced and influential Managing Clerk for an Attorney's Office. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 5474, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Medical Graduate to work as Medical officer I/C of the Barsi Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 150-6-250 p.m. plus Rs. 15 p.m. for house rent. The appointment will be in the first instance on probation whereafter confirmation is subject to the approval of work with benefits of Municipal Rules with regard to gratuity or Provident Fund Scheme, etc. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January 1936 stating age, caste, qualifications and with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) D. G. Gawsane, B.A., LL.B., President, Barsi Municipality. Municipal Office. Barsi. 13th January, 1936. (2452)

Wanted Immediately Trained And Untrained Actors and Actresses for Film Company. Salary according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5467)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction, Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents for the Province of Bombay to represent a Life Office carrying business on higher Insurance plan, on very liberal terms. Please apply to Secretary, the Aryya Insurance Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Sylhet. (5496).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Health is Wealth. To obtain it, buy your household foodstuffs, Rice, Dal, Ghee, Spices, Tea Sandlewood, etc., from the well-known Parsi Stores (Regd.), Babulnath Road, Chowpaty. Object:—To supply wholesome unadulterated foodstuffs at market rates. A single trial will positively convince of this statement.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Wanted, for the Jodhpur Railway, an ASSISTANT AUDITOR, on a basic scale of pay of Rs. 500 rising by increments to Rs. 1,000, plus the usual Overseas allowance, if the successful candidate is of Non-Asiatic Domicile. Railway Accounts and Audit experience is essential especially as to General Audit. No application will be considered unless the applicant has served as an Audit or Accounts Officer on a Railway for at least 3 years. Applicants must be under 35 years of age.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned to reach him by 31st January, 1936.

E. E. C. PRICE.
Auditor of Accounts,
Jodhpur Railway.

Jodhpur,
Dated 6th January, 1936.

2472

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

LOAN NOTIFICATION

TENDERS FOR RUPEES 7,78,400 OF 3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1935-36 REPAYABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1953.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA having obtained the sanction of the Government of Bengal, under section 108 (2) of Act III (B. C.) 1923, to the raising of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 7,78,400 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, invite tenders for the same.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of 17 (seventeen) years from 1st January, 1936, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, at Calcutta or Bombay, at the option of the holder, on the 1st July and 1st January, each year. They are repayable at par on the 1st January, 1953, at Calcutta.

3. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof.

4. Tenders for the whole, or any part, of the loan will be received by the **Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta, up to 12 Noon (local time) of Friday, the 31st January, 1936.**

5. **Each tender must be** made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and **enclosed in a sealed cover** addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta, and **superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1935-36."** Tender forms may also be had from the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or from the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit, in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal or Port Trust Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 5 per cent of the amount tendered for.

7. When a tender is accepted and an allotment is made, the amount payable less the amount of earnest deposit in currency notes or cheques, must be paid into the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, on or before the 15th February, 1936. The Debentures will bear interest from the date of receipt of the allotment money in the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. In case of allotment money paid by cheques, the date of receipt will be the date of encashment of the cheques. Interest at 3 per cent on the earnest deposits in cash or cheques from the date of acceptance of the tender or date of encashment of the cheques, to the date of payment of the amount due on the allotment, will be paid separately by a cheque along with the issue of Debentures, provided the amount payable on the allotment, is paid up on or before the 15th February, 1936. The first payment of interest on the Debentures will be made on the 1st July, 1936, in respect of the broken period of the half-year ending 30th June, 1936.

8. The earnest-deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid for by the 15th February, 1936, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

9. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but it must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

10. Tenders will be opened by the Finance Standing Committee of the Corporation at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 31st January, 1936.

11. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender and reserve the right to accept any tender either in whole or in part and make an allotment accordingly.

12. Brokerage at 1/4th per cent will be paid in respect of tenders received through Brokers or Banks, which may be accepted.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
B.A., (Cantab.), B.S.C. (Cal.)
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
Calcutta.
The 10th January, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

3 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1935-36 dated 1st January, 1936, for Rupees 7,78,400.

To,
THE SECRETARY,
Corporation of Calcutta.

I/We hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal 3 (three) per cent. Debenture Loan of 1935-36 dated 1st January, 1936, for 17 years and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me/us, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification dated the 10th January, 1936.

I/We enclose as earnest-deposit

(1) Government Promissory Notes
(2) Calcutta Municipal Debentures
(3) Calcutta Port Trust Debentures
(4) Currency Notes
(5) Cheque for Rs.

(Signature).
Address—
Date.....
2471

THE COMMONWEALTH ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Branch.

We have the pleasure to announce that we have opened for the convenience of our policyholders, a Branch office at 70-71, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay from the 5th of January, 1936. All inquiries and communications from Bombay and the districts of Bombay suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri and Goa territory be directed to our Bombay office.

Our Chief Agents M/S. G. V. Patwardhan & Sons will officiate as Branch Managers.

ABHYANKAR DESHPANDE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2478.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

M.-G.-M.'S SUPER SHOW
BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936
with
JACK BENNY
ELEANOR POWELL
UNA MERKEL
ROBERT TAYLOR
and 100 others
IS NOW RUNNING
FOR ANOTHER WEEK.
A SECOND WEEK
AT BOMBAY'S BEST
LATEST-MOST UP-TO-DATE
CENTRAL CINEMA
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG
CHARNI Rd.—OFF QUEEN'S Rd.
Daily Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PLANS OPEN AT THEATRE
Phone: 27787.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes

Small Causes Court Suit No. 25854 of 1934.

AHMED SHERIFF MOLOOBHOY ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mrs. ADAMJI AKBARALLI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of November, 1934, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant abovenamed do pay to the plaintiff abovenamed the sum of Rs. 255-12-0

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 2nd day of July, 1935, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1305, New No. 8470, Old Survey No. C/245, New Survey No. 3915, Cadastral Survey No. 1161, of Byculla Division together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 231, Street No. 26 to 30 (old) and 132-134 (New) all the premises are situate at Huzaria Street in the registration district and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Huzaria Street, on the West by Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Jan Mahomed Sarang and on the South by the property of Kasam Judiwalla.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 24th day of January, 1936, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 2nd July, 1935, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the Plaintiff, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1935.

SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
2465.

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CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"CLEOPATRA"
"CLEOPATRA"
THE SIREN OF THE NILE

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An unidentified body, believed to be that of a Hindu, was found on the Worli foreshore on Tuesday afternoon. Around the neck of the man, aged about 30, was tied a "Dhoti."

The body was removed to the morgue by the Police.

Koraga Jabba Sherigara was produced before the Girgaum Court this morning on a charge of kidnapping a married minor girl.

As the Maharbowrie Police want to make enquiries at Panvel in order to trace witnesses, the accused was remanded to custody till the 30th instant.

Two youngsters had climbed up to the roof of the third floor of their residence at Chippi Chawl with a view to retrieve kites flying over the building. A kite drifted by, one of the lads tried to grapple it, missed and fell to the first floor below.

The boy, Vishnoo Harichand, was picked up and taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died. He had sustained a fracture at the base of his skull.

Sarjan Singh Mahan Singh (29), the driver of motor car No. W-8935, was arrested yesterday by the Lamington Road Police for running over a boy.

The boy was treated at the J. J. Hospital for simple fracture and was discharged.

The accused has been remanded into custody till the 29th inst.

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of a Hindu Balya Kamal Mhatre age 30 years, who was knocked down by a Motor Car No. Y-1616 driven by a Muslim Abdul Karim Saheb along Worli Road towards Parbhadevi on Wednesday last.

As a result of an affray that took place at B. D. D. Chawl No. 193, at Worli, yesterday afternoon, an old woman named Bimawa (60) was seriously injured and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she is said to be lying in a precarious condition.

Shivaram Lakshappa and two others were arrested last evening by the D'Lisle Road Police in this connection.

It seems the accused went to their neighbour, Annappa Banappa's room and began belabouring him, his wife and his old mother Bimawa,—who is in the Hospital now, as mentioned above —with a curry stone, and a wooden stool. Bimawa became unconscious as a result of the assault and her tenth and eleventh ribs on the right side were fractured. Her son and daughter-in-law received minor injuries.

When produced before the Dadar Court to-day, the accused was remanded into custody till the 23rd inst.

Ranganayaki "Disillusioned"

After referring to the evidence given by Mrs. Ranganayaki in the "Aeroplane Romance Case," before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday, Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the prosecution, held that she had been completely disillusioned.

The evidence given by her, counsel added, in the chambers, with tears in her eyes, showed that she was perfectly disillusioned. Counsel, then, referred to the adamantine attitude still maintained by the accused towards the girl.

Adultery Charge

Then counsel gave a classification of all exhibits and further hearing of the case was postponed till January 17.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution while Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. Vyvaharkar defended the accused.

Jewish Girl's Sudden Death

Bombay, Thursday.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of a young Jewish girl, Sophie Abraham, aged 25 years residing with her parents on the 2nd floor of Patil Mansion, Bellasis Road whose sudden death on the evening of the 7th instant, created a sensation in the community.

The jury were of the opinion that the doctor should offer an explanation as to how he prescribed a medicine (mixture) without an examination of the condition of the deceased.

The Coroner's reply to this was, that it was a matter for the Medical Council to decide.

A verdict of "death from heart failure" was recorded by the Coroner's jury.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

New Civil Appointments Announced

BOMBAY, Thursday

To-day's "The Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the following Civil Appointments:—

Political and Reforms.—The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:—

"With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Carl Voegeli as Honorary Consular Agent for Switzerland at Karachi."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 4th January 1936:

Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia to be Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Rao Bahadur G. J. Rege seconded

Khan Saheb D. A. Laher to be Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji seconded.

Rao Saheb J. B. Desai to hold the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police and to continue to serve in the Gujarat States Agency.

Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik to continue to hold the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. B Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 14th February 1936 or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for two months.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Messrs. H. M. Patel, I.C.S., and G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department for training with effect from 1st November 1935 until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. K. Lakshmanan, is appointed temporarily as a supernumerary officer in the Port Health Department, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1935.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, B.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), vice Mr. L. E. Greening.

INSPECTOR RAJE'S LEAVE.

Mr. D. V. Raje, Inspector, Bombay City Police, is granted two months leave on average pay on medical certificate from 16th December 1935.

Deputy Inspector R. McCarthy is appointed to officiate as Inspector, Bombay City Police, vice Inspector D. V. Raje on leave pending further orders.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Flying As A Sport And As A Career

India Affords Many Good Facilities For Amateur Aviators

HOW TO GET AN "A" LICENCE?

By RUSI A. MISTRI.

So much is written and talked about flying in these days that we can say that we are actually living in the flying age, and I think it is quite a safe prophecy to say that in a few years' time surface transport will be a thing of the past so far as first class traffic is concerned. It is not only to the commercial firms, however, that flying opens such potentialities, but also to the amateur pilot, who in the future, will have his own aircraft. Just as now he has his own motor car. But, instead of being confined to a radius of a few hundred miles, he will be able to use it as means of travel to almost any part of the world.

Safety In Air

Before I can proceed further I would like to say a few sentences on safety in air.

Whenever there is an aeroplane accident, there is always a section of public ready to say that the air is not yet safe, though strangely enough it never seems to occur to such people to say the same about the road and railway accidents.

While it is true that years go by, fewer and fewer people are alarmed by air accidents, but still there are plenty in India who refuse to believe that an aeroplane, because it has no visible means of support, can really be safe. A train on its track or a car on its road have something underneath them and we have not yet been accustomed to 'the third dimension' which flying involves. Yet the third dimension, if we may call it such, is really one of the most important safety factors in flying, for the simple reason that it gives the airman more room and therefore reduces the chance of an accident. At present our mentality is such that we have no fear of a crowded street yet the chances of being killed there are in fact greater than in flying. For example there are more people killed in a few thousand square yards of Fort Area in Bombay, every year, than there are in air over the whole of India. That is, the comparison is always made between air and the road traffic and the people do not regard an aeroplane as a safe vehicle. Here again the actual flying experience, the surest proof, shows the failure of either the engine or of the structure of the aircraft is of very rare occurrence. In the early days of flying there might have been something in this objection, but to-day construction has advanced to such an extent that the chances of breakdown are one in several hundreds, that is to say that at least so small of a possibility that anyone who deals in chances would disregard it.

The airman, however, never deals in chances, and every precaution is taken to see that such an eventuality never occurs. Similarly, even in the extreme of a forced landing, the chances of minor or fatal injuries are of course very small, as statistics will show.

Eloquent Statistics

The statistics of flying in this country will be found better than what I have said. During the year 1933 the Civil Indian Aircrafts, both Commercial and Club 'planes, flew 15,240 hours, representing 1,200,000 miles flown, and 'there were no fatal accidents'. I am sure there can hardly be a transport which can show no deaths in more than a million miles of travel.

There must be in this country many people who read about flying and who would like to take a practical interest in it, and it is to give these some idea of flying this article is penned.

Actually India has, in many ways, better facilities for the would-be-amateur pilots than most countries. The weather conditions in India are such that if the right season is chosen, the pupil is assured of carrying out h's preliminary training without interruption by unsuitable weather conditions.

In India, also, there is in nearly every big town a Flying Club, which is subsidised by the Government and where the would-be pilot can obtain instructions equal to any that he can get in Europe. These Clubs, of course, cater mainly for training pilots and sport flying.

Obviously, the first thing for the would-be amateur pilot to do is to join a club or school, and having done so he starts his flying career.

Learning To Fly

He will need a certain amount of flying equipment such as helmets, goggles and earphones; these are better purchased from his club or school, as he is then assured of getting the right article. Particular care should be taken in choosing a helmet, which must fit the head closely and not allow any wind to blow inside, also the earpieces must fit exactly over the ears, otherwise when the earphones are fitted he will be unable to hear what his instructor is telling him, resulting in loss of time and temper.

Once having joined a club and started flying, a pupil should leave his training entirely in the hands of his instructor. There is a tendency particularly amongst Indian pupils to read every book on flying they can catch hold of. This appears to be quite laudable as an exhibition of keenness; but in practice it only leads to confusion in the pupil's mind, and retards progress. The proper advice to all pupils is to stick to what the instructor tells them during abinitio instruction and to read only those books which he recommends.

The First Flight

Having joined a club and obtained the necessary flying equipment, the first flight is taken. On this occasion no actual instruction is given, it is merely an air flight of about half an hour to get a pupil used to being in the air. During this flight the instructor will talk to his pupil pointing out anything of interest around the aerodrome, and generally making the pupil at home in the air.

After the first flight the pupil is shown the aeroplane with its various instruments and controls; the engine, its fuel and oil system, etc., so that he can follow any reference to these in future lessons. Then he is taught how to use the engine and taxi the aeroplane under his own control on the aerodrome.

The first lesson in the air is on straight and level flying; the instructor demonstrates this, and the pupil practices until he can control the aeroplane in straight and level flight by himself. Nature supplies very useful guiding lines here, "Keep the nose of the 'plane on the horizon, and the struts at right angles to it", says the instructor,—and the pupil who does so follows a perfect course.

Taking Off And Landing

The next stage is confined to the stalling, climbing and gliding lessons. The pupil being shown how an aeroplane stalls, its best climbing angle and the best gliding angle. This is one of the very important lessons which when properly taught and mastered forms the basis of flying instruction.

The taking off and landing lessons come next. The pupil is shown how to take off into wind and to exercise great caution by avoiding other aeroplanes which may be taxing, taking off or landing. He then goes on to the landing lesson. First of all he is shown how to judge height and distance from the landing ground, then to approach and land into wind. Landing is one of the most tedious lessons in flying. It requires good eyesight, good judgment and a lot of patience to overcome all the faults in learning it.

The Solo Flight

During all the foregoing lessons the pupil himself handles the machine most of the time, so that he has a good deal of practice and knows he is flying the aeroplane on his own.

He then goes on to turns, gliding turns and climbing turns until he is proficient in these.

By this time he should have acquired sufficient knowledge to be able to fly solo, so all the lessons are revised to keep them fresh in his mind.

After the instructor is satisfied with the pupil's progress he is sent off on his first solo flight. This usually consists of one circuit of the aerodrome and one landing. It is a significant and reassuring fact that most pupils fly rather well on their first solo flights.

After this solo flight the pupil is given some more dual instruction to eradicate any faults he may have shown on his first flight; he, thereafter, alternates between dual instruction and solo flying, so that he gains plenty of confidence and attains a standard of efficiency to warrant his receiving an "A" Licence from the Department of Civil Aviation in India.

"A" Licence

When the pupil has completed five hours solo flying, the instructor, if he thinks the pupil has reached a satisfactory standard of training, allows him to take the required tests.

A candidate must pass the medical examination as laid down in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

If he fulfils the conditions above, the pupil is granted an "A" Licence. This Licence enables him to fly solo in any part of India or Burma. He may also carry a passenger, but is not allowed to charge any fee for doing so.

The "A" Licence-holder in India and Burma usually hires an aeroplane from a Flying Club or School and puts in a lot of local aerodrome flying. Many private pilots find in time, however, that local flying becomes monotonous and wish to go on cross-country flights, and to visit other centres by air. Unfortunately, the lack of sufficient aerodromes in this country prevents the "A" Licence pilot from making as many cross-country flights as he would wish to.

More Landing Grounds Needed

New aerodromes and landing grounds are increasing in number rapidly, and soon almost every place of importance will have one large enough for the use of the light aeroplane. There are numerous landing grounds available within easy reach of the larger aerodromes in India, and most pilots at these places have had some experience of cross-country flying. There is still, however, the need for more landing grounds, adequately laid out and equipped and until these becomes more numerous, private and commercial flying will progress only with difficulty.

Quite a number of Club-trained pilots have become private owners in this country. They value the freedom so acquired to fly anywhere they please and at any time they want to. This appeals to them because light aeroplane clubs place restrictions on their members who are usually confined to flights within a certain radius of their home aerodrome. Other members are waiting for the aeroplanes and if some pupils are allowed away on long flights at week-ends when the majority come to fly, there are fewer aircrafts available for others.

Private Owners

So, the keener members who can afford it purchase a machine of their own and use this for cross-country flights both on business and pleasure. The spirit of friendly rivalry which arises when there are a few private owners at an aerodrome is most valuable aid in the development and encouragement of private flying, and to some extent replace that pioneer spirit of the early days when every owner was a pilot, designer and mechanic.

Now from the commercial point of view, aviation is the most progressive branch of transportation and offers a good field to young men in its different branches. With the facilities offered by the Flying Clubs and the Aeronautical Training Centre a youth can now get training in any branch of aeronautics at much less expense than it is required to go abroad.

Aeronautical Centre

The Aeronautical Training Centre has been recently organised at New Delhi to provide facilities for complete and comprehensive training for those aspiring to careers in aeronautical pursuits. It offers openings for training to young men desirous of becoming Pilots, Engineers, Designers, Navigators and Wireless Operators. I mentioned before that aviation is the most progressive branch of transportation and has the best future for advancement in a country like India. From the above fundamentals and present proposals for five-day a week Airmail Service between India and England will bring out an increase in the fuel services operating in this country and there will be a considerable demand for young men in its different branches, all of whom require training in various degrees. (Extract from 'I. N. A. Gazette').

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Separation Of Sind

A correspondent writes:—

Sind will be separated from the first of April next and a new Secretariat will be set up for this newly-constituted province. It is understood that experienced hands will be sent from Bombay to Karachi from the various departments of the Secretariat as well as from the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay. These officers, it is understood, are being deputed on higher salaries. Government is, however, requested not to ignore the claims of such of its Muslim employees as wish to go to that province. As a matter of fact it is the duty of Government to see that some Muslims are also sent, and if it is done it will be in accordance with the wishes of the Sindhi Musalmans.

STRIKE IN JUTE MILLS

Sequel To Alleged Difference On "Rules" With Management

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

About 4,000 workers of the Hastings Jute Mills, Rishra, Serampore, struck work in the morning owing to alleged enforcement of rules by the management, whereby weavers are required to stitch hessian cloth inside the department instead of outside.

This, it is stated, the weavers refuged to do. A strong police force is posted at the gate of the mills and the surrounding vicinity thereof.

Everything is so far quiet.—A. P.

The total flying time of the Karachi Aero Club's four aircraft during December amounted to 229 hours and 20 minutes, including 4 hours of night flying. Five controlled cross-country flights accounted for some 14 hours.

(Continued from Col .7)

a special make to take up all the 55 maunds load).

(2) the speed is increased by 20 to 25 per cent.

It is claimed that the cost of transport is, in these cases, less than half that for an ordinary iron tyred cart.

(3) there is less or no damage done to the road surface. The iron tyred wheels are suposed to ruin the road.

(4) The cost of maintenance and wear and tear of the cart is much less when rubber tyres are used. So also the shocks to the bullocks are also comparatively less and sore necks of bullocks are prevented.

(5) The running of the carts is silent.

(6) The parts of the cart are easily accessible and the arrangement is stable owing to lowering of centre of gravity.

(7) The carts can move in muddy fields in monsoon.

"ADVANTAGES" X-RAYED.

It would be necessary to go into all these advantages from a scientific and also a common sense points of view and also to balance them against the disadvantages, if any, and to cast an equation comparing the advantages and the disadvantages and then to formulate proposals for the use of these tyres.

In estimating the advantages or disadvantages, it would be a mistake to argue from one or two instances and to make a general sweeping assertion to cover all cases. Or again, it would be a mistake to argue from what applies to one or two cities like Bombay or Delhi or Lucknow, and to assert that what applies to these cities applies to all the small towns. Such cities are very few serving only 5 or 10 per cent. of the population of India. The geographical configuration of these cities is so flat, the roads are so well made and well maintained the standard, of the excellence of the roads is so high, the means at the disposal of the local authorities in charge of the roads are so plentiful and last but not the least, the point of view of the authorities is so restricted and confined to the four walls of their own surroundings that they cannot conceive of any condition beyond their own super urban ones, that their opinions and ideals are only valuable to similar conditions and probably worthless or valueless to over 90 per cent. of India beyond their scope.

(To be Continued)

PNEUMATIC TYRES FOR INDIAN BULLOCK CARTS

Organised Attempt By Foreign Capitalists To Oust The Poor Man's Own Vehicle

By S. S. NAIK, L.C.E.

It is suggested that bullock carts used in towns and on roads having puka road surface should use pneumatic tyres in place of the iron rimmed wheels. It is also suggested that Local Bodies should give a concession in wheel tax to those carts which use such tyres and some of our local bodies have given concession to such carts. Probably the next step would be to stop by legislative action all carts not having pneumatic tyres from passing over any pucka roads incharge of the Government Public Works Department or local bodies.

At present, the special concessions to pneumatic tyred carts are only left to the sweet will of the local bodies concerned with a strong recommendation from the Government, but I can visualise a time when the permisible nature will disappear, and the P. W. D. will, and local bodies will be forced to prescribe disabilities and heavy penalties for those who use iron rimmed wheels and in the end will stop such wheels from being used for carts using the above kind of roads. And we have to see what the implications of such steps would be. If such a state of things comes to pass, none of the villagers' carts will be allowed to come to the town market, but he will have to engage a cart of his fortunate neighbour who can fit pneumatic tyres to his wheels and pay him a good round sum for the hire of his cart, and thus he will have to pay in ready cash for the transport of his field produce to the market, whereas, he could have done it free of charge with his own bullocks and cart.

ARGUMENT FOR PNEUMATIC TYRES.

We will examine the arguments advanced for pneumatic tyres, and see whether they stand close scrutiny.

The carts proposed to be used with pneumatic tyres are of two kinds—

(1) carts manufactured by makers like Dunlop with an iron body, an iron arrangement carrying an axle with hubs on both sides carrying iron wheels with rubber tyres and tubes.

(2) carts of the original country pattern fitted with brackets and arrangement for fitting up the iron axle carrying the hubs and wheels with rubber tyres and tubes.

The most essential part is the bracket axle, hub, wheels, rubber tyres and tubes. The body can be built in any way so as to carry the necessary load.

The fittting of brakes is, of course, found to be essential and they are of a modern internally expanding type with a brake lever situated near the driver's seat.

The wheels work in the hub on roller bearing so as to reduce friction.

The advantages claimed by the makers (The Dunlop Rubber Co.) are—

(1) the carts can transport much greater loads than the ordinary type of carts and also travel at a greater speed. The instance quoted is that a Dunlop pneumatic tyred cart could take 55 maunds of sugarcane in place of the usual 20 to 25 maunds, in a country cart (of course in this case the cart was also of

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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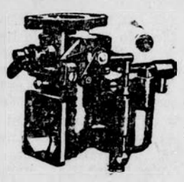

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bravo Wazir Ali And His Mates!

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Indian cricket has justified itself at last. But the way it has done has amazed even its most sanguine supporters. When the team was announced for the Lahore "Test", everybody thought that the match would be a clean wash-out—much worse than the previous ones. The team that actually took the field was further weakened by the absence of C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath and Nazir Ali and the general opinion was confirmed that the Indians plight was altogether hopeless The result of the first day's play, namely, Indians all out for 149 and Australians 71 for 3 wickets left not a shadow of doubt that the home team was awaiting the doom pre-destined by its selectors.

THE INSPIRED LEADERSHIP.

Then the unexpected happened. On the second day the team turned out on the field of battle inspired and solidified as one man, as if an angel had been working overnight to produce the Indian marvel. To Wazir Ali goes the unique honour of leading an Indian XI to victory against a foreign team. He deserves the highest praise on his most meritorious success, and I cordially congratulate him on his unrivalled distinction. It was left to him to lift Indian cricket from the slough of despondency to which its tin-gods had thrown it.

LUCK PLAYS ITS PART.

Wazir Ali had plenty of luck to support him in his brave enterprize. He has been dubbed a "lucky Captain" by all cricket-fans in the country. That he undoubtedly is. His successful leadership of the Mahomedans in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament for the last two years has proved it. But that was not the only arrow in his quiver. His unerring judgment, sound tactics and brilliant personal example inspired and encouraged his mates to attain astounding heights. And this enabled him to conquer the redoubtable Australian visitors in a most convincing fashion. Now that the spell of bad luck and defeats has been broken, let us hope that India will see more of victory in their future engagments.

NAYUDU MUST EXPLAIN.

While talking of Captaincy, it is but natural that I should refer to C. K. Nayudu. So far he has not offered a satisfactory explanation for his absence.

"PLAYED LIKE ONE MAN."

To return to the game itself the second day saw the Indian team running through the remaining seven batsmen for an addition of 95 runs only. Nissar, Baqa Jilani and Amir Elahi did the trick. Their bowling had all the fire and destruction which is necessary to vanquish a strong side like the tourists. But their efforts might not have achieved the glorious object had they not received the magnificent support from the fielders who in the words of the rival captains worked like one man.

WERE THT OTHERS OLD?

Several scribes have attributed this perfect team-spirit to the youth of the team. It may be true that the Lahore team contained in average the youngest lot of all Test teams in India. And they certainly put forth an admirable supply of energy and enthusiasm in their play. But from that it is absurd to conclude that the previous teams were overweighted with age and consequent slackness on the field. Nothing is farther from the truth. Almost all the players who have so far played in the Tests are young men. The previous failures were, therefore, not due to the weight of age but to the improper and injudicious combinations of the teams.

WAZIR FULFILS MY PROPHECY

In their second innings, the Indian batsmen fared much better than before. 301 for a team with most of the reputed batsmen out of it was indeed a proud achievement for them. To this Wazir Ali and S. Bannerji contributed most handsomely. I have always held that Wazir if sent in later than third, may be relied upon to knock up a respectable figure and this he proved conclusively by going forth in both innings and compiling 76 and 92 in splendid style. A brother journalist who has followed the matches of all the tourists in this country from close quarters, once argued with me that Wazir Ali was useless if not an opening bat. I hope he is now completely silenced.

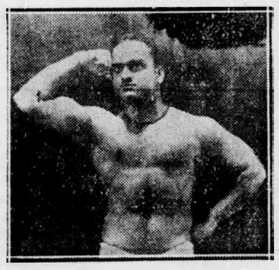
Now comes Bannerji, he was considered unfit to wear India's colours at Calcutta, even after his excellent performances against the "Aussies." He presents the selectors with the second highest contribution of the side and that practically as an opening bat!

OUR SYMPATHIES WITH "AUSSIES."

It is reported that the Indians were able to pile up such a big total because of the poor fielding of the tourists A number of valuable catches were dropped. In addition to that, the disabilities of Oxenham and Macartney were in a great measure responsible for their weakness in the attack. We have every sympathy with the tourists for their injuries and sicknesses which depleted and weakened their ranks. I hope they will be in their best when they play again.

RYDER'S GREAT EFFORT.

The task which the Indians had set them of collecting 285 runs to win the match was not at all a very difficult one for the Australians. Ryder went all out to pull the match out of the fire. His 70 was a real captain's innings. But his colleagues failed to withstand the deadly bowling of Nissar and Baqa Jilani and were all dismissed with 68 runs between them and their goal. A just tribute has been paid by all to the splendid fielding of Bhaya and excellent wicketkeeping of Meherhomji. My compliments are for all the members of the team who brought about such a wonderful result.



Mr. B. P. Wagh, who, in the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games on Wednesday, topped the weight-lifting competition in Heavyweights by jerking and pressing 250lbs. and 200lbs. respectively. He is the first weight-lifter in Western India to do this.

CRICKET STADIUM FOR BOMBAY

Local Association Supports India Club's Proposal

The following resolutions were passed at the adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Cricket Association, held at the Islam Gymkhana, on Wednesday, with regard to the proposal of the Cricket Club of India to erect a stadium in Bombay;

1.—"That the Bombay Cricket Association should get 6,000 seats on the North-Western side of the Stadium—a little more or less."

2.—"That the cost of seats be Rs. 2 per year with the provisos:—

(a) Permanent seats be provided by the Cricket Club of India, Limited.

(b) Electric fans and lights, if found necessary, be supplied and fitted by the Association.

(c) Upkeep of seats be borne by this Association

(d) Cost of electric current consumed and water be borne by this Association."

3.—"That as regards representation the Committee, increase of accommodation and financial arrangements, the proposals of the Cricket Club of India, Limited, be accepted, with the following modifications:—

REPRESENTATION

(a) Representation—Each of the following institutions to have one representative on the cricket subcommittee of the Club: Bombay Cricket Association, Bombay Gymkhana, Parsi Gmykhana, Islam Gymkhana and Hindu Gmykhana —these five to constitute 50 per cent. of the strength of the said sub-committee.

(b) Financial Arrangements Inter-Provincial matches.

(i) When Bombay plays another province. After meeting all expenses from the public gate, the profits to be equally divided by the Club, the Bombay Cricket Association and the other province.

(ii) When two foreign Associations play in Bombay. After meeting all expenses, the profits to be equally divided amongst the Club, the Bombay Cricket Association and the other two Associations.

The Special General Meeting also passed another resolution authorising the Managing Committee to proceed with the negotiations regarding the stadium, and leaving the minor details to its discretion.

Out of the 29 members elected to the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the elections of 11 persons have been challenged on the ground of illega' voting and other malpractices.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Dozen Runners Will Contest Cheveley Handicap

The following are the acceptances for the Thirteenth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old only, maiden at the time of starting. W. A. raised 7 lbs.

Champagne 9-8 Vigilant 9-1 Replete 9-1, Sansolini 9-1, Catapult 9-1, Chandratej 9-1 and Orange Cap 9-1.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Darya Dil 8-10, Gani Beg 8-8, Fair Play 8-8, Bahadur al Iraq 8-4, Turkish Prince 8-4, Tofan Beg 8-4, Dilawar 8-1, Kalekhan 8-1, Howel 8-1, Jankiz Khan 7-9 and Saif Antar 7-9.

3rd Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV which have not won a race after 31st March, 1934, and all Indian Horses in Class IV.

Message 9-7, Sky Hero 9-4, Her Ladyship 9-1, Mad Hatter 8-7, Perrier 8-5, Cryptogram 8-5, Hill Note 8-4, Pantry Boy 7-11 and Daftrum 7-0.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners after that date once 7 lbs., twice, 14 lbs.

Saif al Iraq 8-7, Golden Crown 8-6, Yaroob 7-13, Ajami Pasha 8-6 Rudolf 8-1, Jankiz Khan 8-1, Mijhim 7-13, Mahmood Beg 7-13, Kananah 7-13, Violence 7-13, Bahar Neel 7-13, Turf Boy 7-6, Jewan 7-6 and After 7-6.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

The DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Barkhat 9-4, German 9-4, Krishna 8-3, Kabaili 9-2, Ababil 9-0 The Viceroy 8-11, Shiniar 8-0, Quarry 8-9, Havana 8-4, Buick 8-4, Muhaisin 8-2, Goolab 7-13, Kutub 7-9 and Karim Beg 7-7.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Provence Rose 9-2, Hollywood Nights 7-11, Grenadier 8-10, New Radnor 7-12, Handsel 8-7, Date Tree 7-7, Sun Clad 8-6, Magnitude 8-1, Mananna 8-1, Cheap Jack 8-0 and Garraveen 8-0.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Rentenmark 9-4, Light Sussex 8-13, Count Ito 9-2, Rivali 8-3, Masked Jester 7-11, On Time 7-0, Ootman 7-6, Chebli 7-4, Grand Wazir 7-4, Draughtsman 7-4, Sabrino 7-2 and Thracian Prince 7-0.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Beautaur 9-5, Vijaya Kumar II 9-3 Cliquot 8-10, Earlston 8-10, Crimson Rambler 7-4, Heremia 8-6 Bekorah 8-6, Pompidhor 8-5, Bonne Tete 8-3, Angelo 8-1, Young Bachelor 7-4, Garter Princess 8-0, Ballylinch 7-11, Phare 7-9 and Bright Nigger 7-0.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MILL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Irish Broadcast 9-5, Constantine 9-0, Tofu 9-0, R. T. C. 8-11 Picaro 8-11, Knight at Arms 8-9, Oratorio 8-6, Roberta 8-3, Riseholme 8-3, Strength 8-1, Goblin 8-1, Thornham 8-1, Fair Greek 8-0, Perrier 7-13, Snow Leopard 7-11 and Chapei 7-9.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Rentenmark And Count Ito Shape Well

Make A Note Of Quick Image And Grenadier

(By Our Special Correspondent)

With the big meetings near at hand the classic contenders are showing their paces on the track. Several smart gallops were done during the week:—

RENTENMARK (W. Sibbritt) and POUGATCHEV (Riding Boy) took part in a rousing mile gallop on the tan. They finished strongly the former asserting his superiority over the last furlong. Rentenmark will be Kashmir's hope in the big meetings.

COUNT ITO (Burn) who has had a rest, pleased very much in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan. Has improved immensely.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Davison) travelled a mile. Fair.

BEAUTAUR (Burn) showed to advantage over a mile on the tan. A very fit horse.

BEKORAH (Selby) gave complete satisfaction over a mile on the tan. In fine fettle.

QUICK IMAGE (Brace) who had hitherto been backward, shaped very well against PROVENCE ROSE (O'Neale) over a mile. The former should be noted.

TURLOGH (Forsyth) easily defeated WAGON HILL (Vatard) in a mile trial. The former has reached his best.

GRENADIER (Blyth) SKAVALA (Malone) and a stablemate went 6 furlongs. The first named did best and is very fit.

CHEAP JACK (Bullock) and FAIR GREEK (Graham) covered 7 furlongs at a smart pace. A fit pair.

MANANNA (Selby) moved very freely over 6 furlongs. She should be followed till she wins.

HEAD DRESS (Vatard) was beaten by CARNIVAL (Egli) over 5 furlongs.

HER LADYSHIP (Burn) was restricted to pace work over 6 furlongs. She moved freely and is in excellent condition.

MONREALE (Riding Boy) accompanied HILL NOTE (Graham) in a 4 furlongs spurt. Fair.

RAGHUBEER (Riding Boy) extended VIGILANT (Davison) in a 5 furlongs spurt. Fair.

CHAMPAGNE (Wilson) beat CATAPULT (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs dash on the tan. The former is a likely winner.

MILK AND HONEY (Britt) easily defeated PROSE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

ALHARITH (Davison) gave satisfaction in a 9 furlongs gallop. At his best.

THE VICEROY (Wilson) trounced WAALIM (Bowley) over 9 furlongs.

ABABIL (W. Sibbritt) impressed in a 9 furlongs gallop. Much improved.

GOOLAB (Burn) galloped 9 furlongs in pleasing style. Has not reproduced his track work in a race yet.

KRISHNA (Cook) was sent 9 furlongs. In fine trim.

BUICK (Munro) was seen to advantage over 10 furlongs. Fit and well.

MAHMOOD BEG (S. Black) went 7 furlongs. Fair.

VIOLENCE (Riding Boy) covered 7 furlongs in great style. Will be hard to beat in Melton Plate.

GOLDEN CROWN (Selby) travelled 7 furlongs without being extended. Has improved since last victory.

SAIF AL IRAQ (Wilson) galloped 7 furlongs. Fair.

SAIF ANTAR (Riding Boy) had DARYA DIL (Harding) for company over 10 furlongs. Fair.

The following have given satisfaction:

PHARE, FARAT PRINCE, ADHBA II, PERRIER, KANANAH, which they may be attached, it is necessary that the following amenities should be secured to them by their employers:—

(1) Decent salary, the scale whereof to be fixed having due regard to the arduous nature of the work and other circumstances attending it.

(2) Regularity in the payment of salary, date whereof not being fixed beyond ten days after the month for which it becomes due.

(3) Security of service to be ensured by strict observation of the rule that every case of dismissal should be preceded by one calendar month's notice plus sufficient and reasonable grounds of discharge.

(4) Increment in salary at stipulated intervals and on a graded scale.

(5) One month's privilege leave and 15 days' casual leave in a year.

(6) Six months' leave with half pay on production of medical certificate in case of serious illness.

(7) One day off every week.

(8) Seven hours' work on an average on each working day.

(9) Holidays, not less than ten days in the year, on the occasion of important religious and other festivals such as (a) Bengalee New Year's Day, (b) Janmastami, (c) Durga Puja, (d) Kali Puja, (e) Id, (f) Moharrum, (g) Dol'atra, (h) X'Mas, and (i) Saraswati Puja.

(10) Benefit of provident fund on approved principles, employers contributing an amount equal to that of the beneficiaries.

By another resolution, the meeting authorised the Secretary to formally communicate the main resolution relating to the minimum amenities of the working journalists to the authorities of the various newspapers, news-agencies and other periodicals, with a request to give effect to them in their respective offices.

It was also decided to prepare an exhaustive register of working journalists in Bengal so that the Institute might get into touch with them whenever they stand in need of any assistance from it.

SWAMI WINS 10,000 METRES

Surprising Finishes In Bombay Games

C. S. A. Swami of the 26 M. T. Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, added to the laurels he had already won in the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games, by winning the 10,000 metres road race on Thursday morning and incidentally knocking off 3 minutes 3 3/5 seconds from the Indian record. Swami won by nearly half a minute from the next man, who was S. Ganpat, of the Bombay Armed Police, the same man who had chased him home in the Marathon on Sunday morning. The Armed Police again showed to advantage, four of them finishing in the first eight. The first five men to finish beat last year's record. All the men finished surprisingly fresh, ending with a spurt over the last hundred yards or so.

FINISHERS.

The following were the finishers:—

C. S. A. Swami (26, M. T. Coy. R.I.A.S.C.) 35 minutes 22 2/5 secs.
S. Ganpat (Armed Police) 35 minutes 50 seconds.
H. P. McGee (Poona).
P. R. Ghatke.
J. Sambhaji (Armed Police).
V. Elliott (Ahmedabad).
R. Ramchander (Armed Police).
B. Gunaji (Armed Police).

HEATS FINALS.

The heats for the men, putting the shot, discuss, broad jump and hop-step-and-jump will be run off on the Cooperage on Friday morning, commencing at 7 a.m. In the afternoon, starting at 4 p.m. the heats of the 100 metres run, high jump, women's broad jump, 440 metres run, women's putting the shot, men's 110 metres, high hurdles and women's cycle race will be got through.

The finals will be run on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday will see the finals of all the women's events and six of the men's, while the remainder of the men's finals will be gone through on Sunday, when the closing ceremony and presentation of medallions and certificates will take place. The games will commence at 2.30 on both days.

BENGAL JOURNALISTS' DEMANDS

Plea For Bare Amenities Of Service

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A general meeting of the Bengal Working Journalists' Institute was held on Sunday the 12th instant, at the "United Press" office to consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to suggest the minimum amenities which should be secured to every member of the profession.

A fairly large number of members representing almost all the Calcutta dailies and news agencies attended and a very interesting discussion took place. Sjt. Satyendra Nath Majumdar presided.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting:—

In order that the Working Journalists may be in a position to better serve the newspapers, news-agencies and other journals to

Look Sharp!

The Hall Mark of CLEAN ARTISTIC and Wholesome Entertainments

One of the Greatest ARTISTS of the Modern Indian Cine-World—

Sjt. NITIN BOSE'S WONDERFUL CREATION—

Dhoop-Chhaon

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NEW THEATRES LTD.'s (CALCUTTA) GREATEST CELLULOID TRIUMPH ever presented in India

730 HEADACHES IN 2 YEARS

One for Every Day Of The Week

UNTIL HE STARTED KRUSCHEN

If you are subject to frequent headaches, there is a message of hope for you in the letter published below. It is from a man who had a headache every morning for two years. He tried many medicines with no results. Truly, a chronic case. But it yielded to Kruschen Salts. Read what he has to say:—

"For about two years I had headaches for 3 or 4 hours every morning and often had a bilious feeling, also felt more tired and worn out when rising in the morning than when I went to bed. I can truthfully say that the headaches and biliousness, and also the tired and worn-out feeling have left me, which is due to taking Kruschen Salts. I may mention that previously I had taken many medicines with no good results. I praise Kruschen Salts to all my customers."—S.O.B.

Headaches can nearly always be traced to sluggish eliminating organs, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate the internal organs to healthy, regular action so that no clogging waste is allowed to collect and contaminate the bloodstream. Your inside is kept clean and serene. Result—goodbye to headaches, to that sallow complexion, to that lacklustre eye.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists and Stores at 2/6 per bottle.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

"REMEMBER LAST NIGHT?"
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET IT!

: : TO-MORROW : :

The Mammoth Musical

"SWEET SURRENDER"

NEW SONG-HITS!

Beautiful Ballet Numbers!

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 8, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 21, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 13, 1305
Hightide: 4-17 17-51
Lowtide: 11-15 22-45
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 23m

Bombay Presidency Women's Council: "At Home" to I. C. W. delegates, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

Improvements Committee 3-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 18.

S. S. 'Strathaird', with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting: Thirteenth Day.

TUESDAY, January 21.

Opening of Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work by Lady Brabourne, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 5-20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 23

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's Work, University South Wing, Fort, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Open to the public).

FRIDAY, January 24.

Last day of the B. P. W. C. Exhibition and Sale of Women's Work, University South Wing, Fort, 3 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. (Open to the public).

UNION HIGH SCHOOL

The fourth annual social gathering of the Union High School will come off on Friday, Saturday and Sunday 17th, 18th and 19th instant.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL

To meet the I. C. W., Delegates, an 'At Home will be held at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. Members of the Council are invited.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hawkers' Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union's head office at Foras Road.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 11th January 1936 was 263; of these 171 were males and 92 females.

QADIANISM AND ISLAM

Under the auspices of Namazi Foj, a public meeting of Mahomedans will be held in Zakeriya Masjid to-day (Friday) after Jumma Namaz. Mr. Ghazi Sanaulla of Amritsar will deliver a lecture on "Qadianism and Islam."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar from S. Naraen and Co., Sole Stockists for Sun Brand Saffron.

A wall calendar and samples of Agarhatti from The Mysore Oodabathi Factory, Bangalore.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Belgaum, Editor, "Jayakarnataka," will deliver a public lecture in Kanada on "Janapada Sahitya" or folk songs of Karnataka to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p. m. (S.T.) at the Association Building, King's Circle. Special accommodation is reserved for ladies.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. M. H. Gandhi will meet his students in Economics, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings.

Prof. S. U. Shukla will meet his students in Principles of Education to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Office of the Association Ravelin Street, Fort.

Fr. Duhr will meet his students in Italian, to-day (Friday) as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Mantal Maru' left Miike on January 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 13 via usual ports.

Steamer Clan 'Matheson' arrived at Suez on the evening of Sunday January 12.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macircar' left Liverpool on 15th morning.

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla M.A., Ph.D. will deliver a public lecture on "Are we as a community going backward?" to-day (Friday) at Sir C. J. Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Mr. M. M. Gandhi writes:—

The third annual social gathering of the Students' Union of the School will be held on Saturday 1st February 1936, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

Past students are requested to inform the Secretary of the Union of their names and addresses as soon as possible.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Johan-de-Witt' via Madura Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 19th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Marry the Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Remember Last Night?" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Khoon-Ka-Khoon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dr Madhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

SUPER—Punjab-Ka-Beta in "Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Balidan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Light music. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. 7-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p. m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "Did you Know?"—a talk. 10 p.m. A Studio Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital by Frank Ford (Violoncello). 7-45 p.m. "Night among the Pines" from "Travels with a Donkey," by R. L. Stevenson, read by Patric Curwen. 8-00 p.m. The BBC Northern Orchestra; leader, Alfred Barker; conductor, T. H. Marrison. 9-00 p.m. Variety: "The First Instalment."* No. 1 of a new series of popular variety programmes, with comedy, songs, and dance music. 9-45 p.m. "High Spots"—No. 13: York Minister.* A descriptive commentary from the belfry of York Minister, by Phyllis Bentley. 10-00 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar writes:—

The Conference of the Municipal Workers which was fixed for the 19th instant to be held under the presidency of Mr. Narayandas Bechar of Karachi, has been postponed to the Easter Holidays when it will be held along with the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Dr. Mata Prasad D.Sc., F.I.C. will deliver a lecture on "X-ray Studies of the Structure of Fibres" to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. in the lecture room of the University Department of Chemical Technology.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

The following Managing Committee of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee for the year 1936-37 has been elected: Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, President; Smt. Dahiben Desai, Vice-President; Sjt. Amratlal Chhaganlal, Treasurer; Sjt. Chandulal Modi, Secretary.

Members: Smt. Gangaben Patel, Smt. Ratanben Damania Sjt. Narandas Tulsidas, Sjt. Chandulal Ishwardas Shah, Sjt. Ramchandra Rao, Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar, Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following are the members of the Executive Committee, who will also represent the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee:—Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Smt. Dahiben Desai, Smt. Ratanben Damania, Sjt. Chandulal Modi and Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar.

LATE SHREE SAMARTH WAGDEOMAHARAJ

A Local Correspondent writes:—

"Shree Samarth Wagdeomaharaj whom everybody living in Girgaum, Thakurdwar and Kalbadevi saw every day, going with his "Ghongdi" and turban—a dress of a humble shepherd, passed away from this world, at his "Math" at Vathar, on Wednesday (8th instant.) He knew as it were his death: he severed his connections the very day from his disciples, and asked them not to trouble him. His departure from this world is not known as yet to many of his followers.

In order to commemorate his solemn departure it has been decided by his followers to hold a 'Bhajan' on Monday (20th instant) from 7-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. All followers of the Shree Samarth are requested to be present to receive "prasad" at his usual residence in Dabholkar's Wadi at Kalbadevi, Bombay."

American Tourists In India

The 'Maldavia' arrived from London in Bombay on Thursday evening, at 6.

Among the arrivals were a party of British and American tourists and a detachment of British soldiers.

The boat sailed for Australia at 11-0 p.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Beaumont arrived at Government House.

Colonel and Mrs. Stuart-Low lunched at Government House on Thursday.

GIRL CLAIMS Rs. 10,000 DAMAGES

Breach Of Promise Case At High Court

Before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court, an interesting case arising from a breach of promise to marry came up on Thursday afternoon.

The plaintiff, Miss Frenny Burjorji Engineer claims Rs. 10,000 from Shapoorji Kekobad Mody as damages for breach of contract to marry. She stated that on March 21, 1934 when she was 17 years of age, she and the defendant had mutually agreed to marry each other. Subsequently, the defendant backed out of the agreement.

The suit was contested by the defendant on the ground that he was justified in breaking off the engagement on account of alleged misconduct on the part of the girl. The plaintiff was not, therefore, entitled to claim any damages from him.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

At the hearing of the suit on Thursday, a preliminary issue was raised on behalf of the defendant. It was contended that at the time of making the contract of marriage, the plaintiff was a minor, and a contract by a minor, under the law, was invalid. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to sue, and the suit by her was not maintainable.

Arguments were not finished when the court rose for the day.

Mr. Khergamwalla with M. P. B. Vatcha, instructed by Messrs. P. B. Choksey and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. H. Vakil with Mr. Ayengar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, represented the defendant.

BROKER'S CORPSE IN TRUNK

Dead Man's Brother's Story Of Discovery Of Murder

BOMBAY. Thursday.

Inquest was held to-day on the body of Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, who was alleged to have been murdered on the 22nd December last.

It will be recalled that on the day in question Kanayalal went to see an acquaintance Ratilal Virchand Shah. During the course of the visit, it is alleged that an altercation arose, resulting in Ratilal Virchand murdering Kanayalal Amritlal. After doing so he is stated to have secreted the corpse in a trunk and taken it in a taxi to Godhbunder and there thrown the trunk into a large well.

At the resumed hearing of the case to-day, Amritlal Shah the brother of the deceased was recalled to give evidence. He identified the trunk (which was exhibited before the Coroner) as the one which had been recovered from the well, and which contained the body of the deceased. Witness stated further that there was a rope and handkerchief tied around his neck.

To a question put by Mr. W. K Mankar, Police Prosecutor, Witness stated he had a safe in the safe deposit vault at Jhaveri Bazar. There were two keys to the safe. Witness kept one and his brother (the deceased) kept the other. At times the deceased also deposited his jewellery in the Safe.

Jewellery Missing

After hearing of the murder, witness went to the safe and discovered that the jewellery belonging to the deceased was missing.

Ratilal Trikamlal gave evidence that he used to reside with the deceased and was related to him. He was learning the work of a jewel broker from the deceased. Witness also stated that two or three years ago, a business partnership used to exist between the suspect Ratilal and the deceased.

In the Court to-day, Witness identified suspect Ratilal.

Replying to the Police Prosecutor, Witness stated that on the 22nd of Dec. last, deceased and he were together at the Jhaveri Bazar, till about 4-30 p.m., there they met the suspect Ratilal. There was, however, no conversation between them.

Went To See Customer

Witness recalled that on the day in question, the deceased had told him that he (deceased) was going with Ratilal, to see a customer. That was the last witness saw of the deceased.

Witness identified suspect No. 2 Shantilal, Ratilal's brother, and knew him to have been attending the St. Xavier's High School.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 20th instant.

Security Demanded From Bhopal Paper

Bhopal, Jan 15

The Bhopal Government has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from 'Mushir-i-Watan", a weekly paper of Bhopal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar In Bombay

One of the notable visitors to the city from Madras in connection with film work is Mr. P. Sambanda Mudaliar, who has taken to the screen after a distinguished career at the bar and bench. Mr. Mudaliar is a versatile figure, and even while he was busy in Courts, made a name as a Tamil novelist and dramatist. After his retirement from the bench, he devoted himself solely to literary activities and has now over sixty popular Tamil novels to his credit. He is one of the founders of the Suguna Vilasa Sabha, which has done much to reform the Madras stage. A man of no mean histrionic talents, he has often leading role in his own plays. Five of his novels have already been filmed. He has come here in connection with making a talkie of his famous novel, "Manohara," which is being produced by the Bharat Films. As a pioneer of stage reform, Mr. Mudaliar is against the plethora of the so-called song-hits, which he terms as mis-fits. In "Manohara," running nearly 16,000 feet, he has included only 14 songs, which may probably be a record for the least number of songs in a South Indian talkie.

Women Doctors In Municipal Maternity Homes

Should women doctors on temporary appointments in municipal maternity homes be allowed private practice? This question has engaged the attention of the municipal executive and the Corporation for some time and they have now decided against it. The municipal executive, however, took different view on this question. There are only five maternity homes conducted by the municipality with five women doctors in charge. The permanent incumbents of these posts are not allowed private practice. As there are only five women doctors, the acting appointment arises in case of one of the five incumbents going on leave. The new medical graduates, who have just left the college, would not be able to take over independent charge without previous experience and conduct the affairs of the homes in an efficient manner. While those who are already in practice would not care to give up their regular practice for the sake of a temporary appointment. If, therefore, any restriction on private practice was imposed, the result would be that the selection would have to be made from young and inexperienced women doctors. Thus the municipal executive favoured private practice. The Corporation, however, took a different view that if women doctors on temporary appointments were allowed private practice, they would not be in attendence in the maternity homes and the cases would be treated by the nurses themselves. When these maternity homes were started, it was intended that there would be doctors in attendance. From all these points of view, the Corporation thought it desirable not to allow women doctors engaged in municipal maternity homes private practice or to engage in any outside work. Of course the Corporation's views prevailed.

KILLED WIFE WITH SPEAR

High Court Rejects Plea Of Insanity In Bhil's Case

The appeal filed by Jodha Dadya Bhil against the sentence of transportation for life passed on him by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for the murder of his wife was dismissed by the High Court.

The appellant who was the son of a Patil returned home one night and asked his wife Govind for food. The latter expressed her inability to give anything, as all the food cooked for the day had been consumed by their children.

"Am I then to starve?" asked the appellant indignantly. The wife replied that she did not care if he starved.

Exasperated by this reply, the appellant forthwith pierced her body through with a spear, killing her instantly.

The accused's defence of insanity was rejected by their lordships in appeal, and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed.

Mr. Munshi & The A. I. C. C

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be represented only by two seats on the A.I.C.C. Mr. K. F. Nariman is on the Working Committee and it is necessary that he should be returned to the A.I.C. C. The presence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on the A.I.C.C. as the President of the Parliamentary Board and its spokesman is equally essential. I have, therefore, decided not to contest for my old seat on the A.I.C.C.—Yours etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay: January 16.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936

LAND MORTGAGE BANK

It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the new institution—the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank—that the Governor of Bombay inaugurated on Wednesday. It is some satisfaction, however, that neither Lord Brabourne nor Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Bank, attempted to do this. What the Bank stands for is to supply an essential but hitherto absent link in our credit machinery, and from this point of view, it can hardly be called an experiment, especially in the light of the experience gathered in other countries. It is nearly half a century since Indian economists and statesmen urged the establishment of agricultural banks for relieving the burden of the agriculturists' debts; and until he stopped taking part in public affairs, our veteran financier and economist, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, incessantly pleaded that the introduction of the system of village co-operative credit societies was insufficient to meet the appalling growth of agricultural indebtedness. Again, it is nearly fifteen years, as Sir Lalubhai pointed out, since active co-operative workers themselves came to the same conclusion. Government always boast of their solicitude for the rural classes, but it has taken them decades to embark on a move that even now they look upon as an experiment, although in all modern economic organisations land mortgage credit is deemed an integral part of the credit structure.

Too Much Official Control

The need for caution cannot, as Lord Brabourne observed, be too strongly emphasized. The Bank is neither a charitable institution nor does it perform functions that the State should undertake, namely, the relief of distress. As an institution, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, it has to discharge its responsibilities as a body governed by strict canons of banking and owning responsibility to its share-holding members and the holders of the debentures, which it proposes to issue. But there is an advantage in constituting the Bank as a co-operative society, for it is possible thereby to secure participation of the borrowing primary banks and their members in the control of its operations and also to provide for these sharing in the surplus profits that the Bank may, in course of time, earn. A perusal of the prospectus, which has been published, shows, however, that the extent of the control to be exercised by Government is closer than is the case with similar institutions in other countries. Government have, indeed, undertaken to guarantee the debentures of the Bank both, in respect of principal and interest; but that surely does not entitle them to exercise both internal and external control over the working of the institution in the manner in which, judging by the prospectus, they propose to do.

A Mere Palliative

There is also need for the exercise of caution in seeing that the creditors of the agriculturists, whose debts will be redeemed by the Bank, through the agency of the primary banks, started in the districts, do not exploit the new machinery in securing the repayment of their outstanding claims as they stand on paper. As Lord Brabourne remarked, a great part of these claims are fictitious and most are exaggerated on the principle that the greater the risk of non-payment, the bigger the capital-sum and the higher the rate of interest to be fixed in the bond. From Sir Lalubhai's opening speech, it appears that the directorates of the primary banks will function as conciliation boards for the purpose of settlement and reduction of the debts prior to their repayment. This will be one of the most difficult tasks that will face the directors of the local banks. And it is open to serious doubt whether they will be able to discharge this duty satisfactorily unless they are assisted in their task by some legislative enactment, such as has been found necessary in almost every Indian province. Sooner or later we, in Bombay, will have to follow the lead set by other provinces, because unless the debts are scaled down appreciably their redemption, even with the aid of cheap long-term loans, will be difficult with the reduced repaying capacity of the agriculturists. Agriculturists as a class, were never, at least, since the beginning of the twentieth century, in such straitened circumstances as they are at present, and the grant of cheap long-term credit is no panacea for the ills from which they suffer. There is little, if any, scope for the cutting down of the agriculturists' scale of expenditure, and the prospect seems blank, indeed, unless very vigorous nation-wide action is initiated to add to their scanty incomes by schemes of land development, the improvement of the yields of crops, the proper utilization of the cattle wealth, the provision of marketing facilities and, above all, by the introduction of suitable secondary occupations, so as to reduce the dependence of the rural population on the land as the sole means of subsistence. Unaccompanied by such a well-planned programme of economic reconstruction, the starting of land mortgage banks looks like a mere palliative for a deep-rooted evil.

Excellent Advice

In his message to the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, to be held at Meerut on Saturday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru makes a sincere attempt to reconcile the principles of nationalism and political freedom, for which all Congressmen stand, and that of Socialism, cherished by a large and growing section among them. He accordingly bids every Socialist remember that. "Socialism includes political freedom, for without that there can be no social and economic freedom." And he adds: "India being unhappily still politically a subject country, nationalism is the dominant urge of most of her politically-minded classes. That is a factor of primary importance and any Socialist, who ignores it, does so at his peril." It will also be well for all Socialists and non-Socialists to realise that the most urgent problem before the country is not what they would do after getting Swaraj, but how to win Swaraj.

Pandit Jawaharlal is not the man to be satisfied with the mere formulation of some ideas, however scientific or profound. While he admits that ideas are "the essential basis for action," his experience and insight induce him to add: "Behind ideas there must be the men to carry them out and the character and discipline to translate them into results. No Socialist can be true to his creed or mission if he seeks satisfaction merely in brave ideas and in criticism of others, who do not agree with him. That is the way of facile intellectual opportunism. He has to remember that he is no armchair politician, but one working for an object—for achievement. And achievement requires character and discipline and united action and the readiness to sacrifice the individual self for the larger cause. That discipline and character have been sadly lacking in India in recent months." This excellent advice requires to be taken to heart, not only by Socialists, but by all those who are content with mere academic discussion of political or economic theories.

A notable feature of Pandit Jawaharlal's message is his studied refusal to express any definite opinion on any specific controvertial topic, not even on the important question of the method of wrecking the new constitution. He does so, because he is not in close touch with his Congress colleagues without consulting whom he thinks it is not right for him to commit himself to any definite views. But it is time that prominent Congress leaders here discussed this question in some detail both on the platform and in the Press, so that it would be easy for the delegates to the Lucknow session of the Congress, which is to decide the question finally, to register their views after properly weighing its pros and cons. Only, the issues involved should be considered judicially and not in a dogmatic and partisan manner. Every one who holds strong and sincere convictions on any issue, say, the acceptance of office, should concede that his opponent, too, has equally sincere convictions, believed by the latter to lead to the object common to all. Views must be proved or disproved by arguments and not mere assertions vehemently repeated. A manifesto issued by some Congressmen, opposed to the acceptance of office, seeks to make out that acceptance of office now is incompatible with the rejection of the Reforms and is bound to take the Congress back from direct action to the futile paths of constitutionalism. This view should not be regarded as a self-evident proposition, but needs to be proved in a judicial way.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

Fantastic Arguments Against It.

(By Dr. C. L. D'AVOINE, M.D.)

Miss N. F. Wadia, B.A., deserves the congratulations of the supporters of Birth-Control for the succint article she has contributed to this journal on this important subject. Her intelligent advocacy is the more welcome because, strange to say, this question is generally vehemently opposed by emotional spinsters and celibate priests who should be the last to meddle with this subject. On the other hand, it is remarkable that married men and women who have had actual experience of large families generally favour it. The correspondence on the subject in many journals in India shows that it is receiving firm support in India, while the opponents of the same with their fallacious and irrational views have cut a sorry figure.

As is usual with questions that concern the welfare of humanity, religion has been quick to rear its head against Birth-Control not withstanding the fact that in the long run it is always defeated.

When It So Interferes

I am acquainted with a number of religious people—Christians, Mahomedans, Jews and even some Hindus—who are against Birth-Control, not because they have any valid reasons of their own, but simply because religion forbids it. This slave mentality is, indeed, curious and shows that in many respects mankind is not yet intellectually emancipated. Yet some Christians, among them some Roman Catholics, have actually told me that they recognize the necessity for Birth-Control and that over-population is a great evil. In spite of this, they are led by the nose by their priests and tamely listen to their threats and fulmination!

These opponents of birth-control are generally people who cannot stand any sound and convincing argument. All they can do is obstinately to affirm that their Church opposes it, and there the matter ends. As regards their arguments, they are as fantastic as they are ridiculous. Listen for a moment to what a Dr. Rumble, a Catholic priest, has to say against Birth-Control. His argument would be dismissed with scorn by an intelligent person not infatuated with religious obligations.

Doctors And Priests

I have come across some of his absurdities in "The Examiner" of the 28th of December last to which a Christian has just drawn my attention. This Dr. Rumble has evidently formulated some questions on the subject which he answers with a view to convince his followers of the wrongness of it. I have no space to quote in full length all the rigmarole he has written; a few only will be given so that the readers of this journal may judge for themselves how Catholicism considers such a serious problem.

To the question whether birth-control may not be necessary for the sake of the mother's health especially if doctors think so, he answers:—"Doctors are not infallible and irreligious doctors are often too ready to please women by telling them that they are unable to fulfil the duties of womanhood." Doctos are certainly not infallible, but Dr. Rumble must be so, for he dogmatically asserts that contraception normally has a worse effect upon a woman's health than childhood. He seems to know all about it and hence can afford to treat doctors as a pack of unscrupulous people, who would do anything to please women. Joseph McCabe who knows them well tells us that this readiness to please wealthy women is particularly the weakness of the Jesuits. I do not know if Father Rumble is a Jesuit; if he is one, he certainly believes in that and consequently thinks that doctors also succumb to this desire to please women! "Chacun mesure

(Continued On Page 8, Col. 3)

UNITED FRONT

An Effective Coalition Is Practicable Under Congress Lead Even If Complete Fusion Of Parties Is Not

By K. F. NARIMAN II.

We must at once admit and appreciate the position and point of view of Mr. V. S. Sastri; the desire for unity and co-operation with the Congress, at least so far as he is concerned, is quite genuine and sincere, and the difficulties and obstacles in the way too, it must be admitted, equally serious and apparently difficult to surmount. Knowing the Congress President as we do, I am sure it will also be conceded that his position is perhaps just the same as that of his generous and gentlemanly opponent. On his part, he, too, perhaps, is as anxious and keen to form a 'United Front,' but finds the path beset with similar difficulties and obstacles, not easy to overcome because the conditions imposed in that famous Madras speech, as precedent to the Unity move go to the very root and fundamentals of the Congress politics; and, if accepted, would change the whole face and aspect of that premier political organisation in the country, and reduce it to the level of other political parties.

Impossible Conditions

Congress has captured the mass imagination and attained a high political status and acquired premier political position in the country, because both in its policies, programme and methods, it has from time to time advanced with the quickly developing and constantly progressing times. It is a mistaken notion to believe that Congress has created a particular mentality or ideology or that it could control or regulate mass momentum, like a regulating machine. It only serves as a medium, a convenient and suitable outlet, for the then existing, pent-up mass-mind. The mass political mentality had, years ago as a result of a combination of circumstances, and in the ordinary course of evolution, attained a particular degree of mass momentum, a certain pitch of mass resistance, in the Bolshevik language, it had acquired a certain 'tempo.' If the Congress, with sufficient fore-sight and wisdom, had not gone forward, devised ways and means to provide a proper and most suitable and least harmful channel, perhaps this mass momentum might have taken a different and more disastrous course. It was as it were a parting of the ways, a crucial point in the Congress existence. It was both the privilege and responsibility of the Congress, at the critical juncture to lead it into proper channel. Similarly, with the ideal of 'Poorna Swaraj, or Complete Independence, the Congress Resolution, in that respect has followed and not preceded the Independence mass ideology in the country.

Political Suicide

To ask the Congress to-day in all earnestness to abandon its methods, and "Poorna Swaraj" as its goal and objective, is tantamount to requesting that organisation to commit political suicide. These are main planks on which the present Congress is erected to its newly attained high position and impregnable status. Remove this foundation and the whole structure will at once collapse and it will cease to be the mighty powerful and influential mass organisation that it is to-day, even according to the impartial and dispassionate judgment of Mr. Sastri. Perhaps, then even Mr. Sastri will not care for its co-operation and union.

The other conditions with regard to habitual wearer of khadar and manual labour, though of considerable importance from Congress point of view, still present comparatively lesser difficulties and obstacles than the first two fundamental and primary principles.

It is necessary to go into these details even at this late stage in order that Mr. Sastri and genuine and sincere friends like him, may also appreciate and understand the Congress point of view and not attribute Congress reticence to swell-headed arrogance or assumption of supposed 'superiority complex.'

A Coalition

In spite of all these apparently insurmountable difficulties and obstacles, the task of attaining national unity is so important and urgent that it cannot be so lightly brushed aside, as impracticable or difficult. On account of honest difference in principles, and natural desire on both sides not to appear inconsistent, illogical or even hypocritical, if a complete merger is not possible, it is still highly desirable to attempt the next best viz., without violating principles or outraging political conscience, a coalition effective enough to serve the present purpose to tide over the present national crisis. Once the premier position of the Congress is acknowledged, as Sastriji has very wisely and correctly acknowledged, and once the senseless and unpatriotic attitude of direct hostility to the only potential political organisation is given up, the task becomes easier and with a little tact, broad-mindedness and statesmanship, the proposition for a United Front may be easily brought within the purview of practical politics.

Egyptian Example

The inspiring example of Egypt is fresh before the country. The 'United Front' has achieved in a few weeks what disruptive elements could not attain for years of agitation and clamouring. The fundamental differences in different political parties were, and are, as great as in India: the Watanists, the Wafdists, the Constitutionalists, the Liberals, the Palace Party, so many political labels, representing so many different schools and each fundamentally differing from the other both in principles, ideals, policies and methods. Still as a measure of effective political expediency, with determination, courage and broad-minded political wisdom, they, at least for the time being, so completely coalesced together, as to form an irresistible 'United Front', compelling the mighty Imperialism to yield and change its attitude and policy. If the Liberals, Constitutionalists and loyal Palace Party had attempted to impose such impossible conditions on the Wafdists and Watanists as Mr. Sastri imposes on the Congress, the 'United Front,' in Egypt would have been impossible, and Egyptian National Demand would still have been flouted as it was defied for five long years of disruption and disunion.

If all cannot be members of this organisation, at least they must be sympathetic and try to follow its lead, as far as possible, and offer moral and material support and co-operation. It is not a complete merger or final abdication or effacement of different political la-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

JAPAN GOES OUT

Japan has finally withdrawn from the Naval Conference on the question of parity of armaments. And despite the assurances of the Japanese delegates that they entertain no wish to initiate an armament race, the result of this breakdown cannot be doubted. The Japanese navy, as a Tokio journal points out, "will carry out the complete autonomous programme in the categories best fitted to Japan's requirements." But knowing as we do what "Japan's requirements" signify, we can well imagine that this "autonomous programme" is not so innocuous as the Japanese authorities would have us believe. The imperialist aims of Japan are well-known and what Japanese militarist have already done in China is a sure indication of what can be expected from them. The formal severance of Japan from the Naval Conference is a serious blow to the farce of the Naval Conference and will, on the other hand, serve as an excuse for a revival of the armaments' race. For after all it is for imperial purposes that Britain claims more armaments than others. British imperialism is estabished. Why should they not, argue the Japs quite logically, establish their imperialism in the same manner as Britain did? And it is thus a little difficult for British politicians, with the record of their imperialist expansion, to point the finger of blame at Japan. The whole thing is but one episode from the vicious circle of imperialism.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POINT.

The report of the Sapru Committee on Unemployment in U. P. does not seem, to judge it from the brief summary that has been published, to tackle the problem of unemployment in all its bearings. It seems to dwell mostly on the question how far unemployment among the educated can be remedied by reforming the present system of education. It should be noted, however, that no improvements in education, however radical, can by themselves remedy the problem of unemployment to any substantial extent. That problem is largely economic and political and cannot be solved unless Government accept responsibility to develop a large number of industries, large-scale and small scale, by supporting them financially and otherwise. No discussion on the subject should be allowed to blur this fundamental point.

WANTED A RADICAL CHANGE

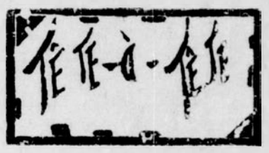
Addressing a general meeting of the Progressve Group of the European Association on Wednesday, Sir Homi Moy appealed to the European community in India to take a more active interest in the politics of the country "It seems to me," he said, "that in one way or another the European has got to get out of the environment that he has created for himself all these years and that has prevented his establishing real contact with the people. The time has arrived when the needs of the situation demand a radical change of outlook, both politically and socially." All this is quite true so far as it goes. Only Sir Homi and the European Progressive group will both have to change their political ways very radically, indeed, before they establish any real contact with the people. If they cannot, for any reason, do that, they can claim to speak and work only for their narrow vested interests and not for the people in general.

WELCOME SETTLEMENT.

It is good news that the long-standing dispute between caste Hindus and Harijans in the Kavitha village in Gujerat over the admission of Harijan boys to the village school has been settled at last, and the Harijan boys are now sitting by the side of caste Hindu boys without any opposition from the caste Hindus of the village. We trust the Harijan boys are treated at school on absolutely equal terms with the other boys. It is said the settlement has been brought about by the Asst. Backward Class Officer, assisted by the Police. But we are sure that much spade-work has been done by progressive Hindus in the village and the neighbourhood. In any case, the less the Police are requisitioned in such matters, the better will be the prospects of a lasting settlement. Officials should not be allowed to bungle and then throw the blame on the people.

LAW AND THE PRESS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the illuminating lecture which he delivered under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, on Wednesday made a very critical analysis of the legal disabilities to which the Indian Press is subjected. He particularly dwelt upon section 124A, that prince of political sections in the Indian Penal Code, and proved how in the present political conditions of India its operation was bound to be vexatious and harassing. In this connection Mr. Desai's observation that English Law reports would not perhaps show ten per cent of the number of cases in India under Sec. 124A I.P.C., is very illuminating. As a matter of fact 10 per cent is too high a figure Sec. 153 was also not without its peril for the journalist, and the position is only the more accentuated by the creation of separate electorates which is a negation of all democratic principles. The conclusions to which the lecturer arrived at were that there never could be a free press in India in any sense of the term, until the country is really self-governing. Popular representatives, Mr. Desai cofessed, were unable to do anything for the Press —a remark which only testifies to the hollow anture of our legislatures. It is therefore, evident that the liberties of the Press and the nation must advance hand in hand.



JOURNALISTS IN ARMS.

—Headline.

In each other's? Or are they at each other?

* * * *

The Sapru Committee Report on unemployment in U. P. stresses the need for creating and developing some new professions.

How about writing reports on unemployment for a beginning?

* * * *

The Director of Information to the Government of India has published a lengthy press note explaining the benefits to India from the Ottawa Pact. But he doesn't seem to be too sure or his ground and makes a bad beginning with:—

"A bare comparison of the figures of India's foreign trade before and after Ottawa which failed to take into account the economic forces which have convulsed world trade in the interval would yield wholly misleading results."

The economic force, however, which convulsed and continues to convulse Indian trade more than anything else is the Ottawa Pact itself. And the more one takes it into account the more it yields what the Director of Information would call "misleading results"!

* * * *

In the course of a eulogistic note, Bori Bunder says, "Sir Otto Niemeyer has been described as the doctor of sick nations."

And has he been sent here because India is sick of the financial and economic policy imposed on her?

* * * *

New York was plunged into darkness for 45 minutes on Wednesday owing to the sudden failure of electricity.

President Roosevelt, however, refuses to take this minor local "black-out" as ominous.

* * * *

The creation of twenty new 'Jagirs' (grant of land) has been announced in the Punjab. To each of these grants is attached a definite condition of "continued good conduct and steadfast loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and active good service to the public or to the Government."

The alternative allowed between service to the public and service to the Government is intriguing. But the mere distinction between the two is in itself significant.

* * * *

Crime in Bombay is said to be decreasing. The figures for the past two weeks show an average of only 13 crimes per week.

How very unlucky—for the criminals!

* * * *

—Headline.

"Man with Mania for Marriages."

Quite a common fool.

* * * *

We have been favoured by an eminent (so we presume) clairvoyant (so he claims to be) with a whole set of predictions about things ranging from world war to cotton figures. We would have gladly published his (or should it be her?) name for the benefit of Sutta-khel fans, spinsters waiting for romance, prospectors for buried treasures, enterprising journalists and other such species if only we could decipher it. The signature, we regret to announce, is illegible.

* * * *

The predictions, however, are more legible which, of course, is not the same thing as being eligible—for treatment as commonsense. We reproduce some of them for the edification and delectation of our readers. Here goes the first.

'Recent communications made to me from the occult planes with respect to the world war are:—"Peace" i.e. world peace. "is broken. War declared." The world war is, therefore, inevitable in the near future.'

The occult planes, being essentially laconic, the duration of "near future" is not mentioned.

* * * *

The next prediction is more optimistic:

'The latest communication for the New Reforms in India is:—"Bengal was destroyer." This means that Bengal will eventually wreck the New Reforms in India and prevent the Government of India Act of 1935 from being put into operation.'

We commend this to Bengalis. It is upto them to vindicate this great compliment paid to them.

* * * *

TWO EXPLANATIONS.

He (during quarrel): "Now, I know why women are called birds."

She: "Oh, and why is that?"

He: "Because you are always chirping."

She: "I understood it was on account of the worms we pick up."

"Britain Faced With Strange Situation"

—LORD MONSELL.

Naval Reduction Act Of Suicide

Washington Treaty Best Guarantee Of Security, Says Lord Monsell

"No Basis For Reduction In Japanese Plan"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 15.

Lord Monsell, in a speech at the Naval Conference, declared that the Washington Treaty offered the best guarantee for security. Britain was as desirous as Japan for naval reduction, but the reduction must be achieved by methods which were fair to all and should impair the security of none.

The British Government and people, said Lord Monsell, feel that the Japanese plan would create a situation disadvantageous to the British Commonwealth, and to accept the proposal would be an act of suicide. A Power, with world-wide responsibilities, must devote its naval forces to protect communications between its various parts and must have forces far in excess of those of a Power which is able to maintain with the whole of the forces in home waters.

The Japanese have only one sea vital to their existence, while Britain must guard the routes in seven seas. A country, having the greatest need which must maintain her navy fully built to the common upper limit, would be the only country debarred by the proposal from expanding in the event of development of a situation making expansion necessary for security. Britain agrees with America that equal armaments do not give equal security.

Naval Equality

Discussing the technical aspects, Lord Monsell made six points.

Firstly, naval equality is not measurable in terms of ships but in distance from the bases of long communications must also be considered; secondly, a Power which greater naval needs cannot denude its territories of its essential defences to concentrate on the entire fleet in distant waters; thirdly, a Power with world-wide responsibilities must devote its naval forces to the protection of communications between various parts, and long lines of communications have forces exceeding those of a Power with the whole fleet in home waters.

Fourthly, the common upper-limit is inconsistent with the defence requirements of the British Commonwealth, which must take into account the responsibilities of European waters in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; fifthly, the Washington Treaty offers the best guarantee for equality and security.

Lastly, said Lord Monsell, the Japanese proposal would face Britain with a strange situation, in which every country, however, slender its resources, would not only be entitled, but actually indirectly encouraged to build up to its neighbours.

Expressing sincere regret that he was unable to find in the Japanese plan a basis for reduction of the limitation, Lord Monsell hoped the Japanese delegation would continue to seek co-operation with other delegations some alternative method for achieving the end which all have in view.

No Armament Race

The Japanese decision to withdraw from the Naval Conference was officially announced in a statement issued at the end of this afternoon's meeting, in which they say "We desire to declare most emphatically that notwithstanding our withdrawal from the Conference, we are far from entertaining the slightest wish to embark upon an armaments race. We are firmly determined to endeavour, as heretofore, to promote the cause of world peace by assiduously cultivating the best friendly relations with other nations."

It is understood that the Indian Delegation regarded the arguments against the Japanese proposal for the common upper limit as overwhelming, and shared the hope of other delegations that they would have the collaboration of the Japanese in seeking an alternative solution.

India's attitude towards the Naval Conference was expressed by Mr. R. A. Butler.

JAPAN'S MISSION AS SEA POWER

(Indian Allied News.)

TOKIO, Jan. 16.

Admiral Osumi, the Minister for Marine, declared to-day that when the Washington Treaty ends, the nation must awake to Japan's mission as a sea-power to enable her to effect national expansion and assure the peace of the Far-East.

INQUEST ON "CITY OF KHARTOUM" VICTIMS

Keen Questions By Coroner Regarding Delay Before Search Was Made

(Special Cable)

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 15.

Keen questioning by the Coroner with regard to the time that elapsed before a search was made for the "City of Khartoum", was the main feature at the resumed inquest on the victims.

Mr. M. M. Meeking Superintendent of the base on the night of the disaster, stated that he was told at 8 p.m. that the flying boat had not landed. He went to the landing stage to see whether there were any signs of it and returned, to his office.

He asked Lieut.-Commander Micklethwait of the destroyer "Beagle" who was waiting to meet a passenger on the "City of Khartoum" and put to sea for a search of this at 8-15, about an hour after the accident.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet at 8-52 gave permission to Lt. Micklethwait to put to sea and the "Beagle" started at 9-35. It delayed for an order to obtain the latest information from a pilot of the Imperial Airways Plane who had just arrived.

JURY'S VERDICT

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but attached no blame whatsoever to the pilot, whose error of judgment was due to abnormal weather conditions.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

NEW DELHI: Jan. 15.

The Associated Press understands that two non-officials representing industries in India will be appointed as additional members to the Central Advisory Board of Education, and that, there is every prospect of one more eminent educationist being taken on the Committee.

The Government of India will be addressing the Local Governments in the course of this month on the need for the reconstruction of the educational sytem in primary and lower and higher secondary stages on the lines of the resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board in its meeting held before Christmas.

The circular will emphasize the consensus of opinion of the Advisory Board that the student should complete his higher secondary stage of education by the 15th year of his age, so as to enable him to branch off into either vocational or collegiate education according to his aptitude.

ATTEMPT TO UNIFY CHINA

Former Nanking Govt. Chairman Optimistic About His Mission

SINGAPORE, Jan. 15.

Huh An Min arrived here today for the conference with other Chinese leaders. In an interview, Huh An Min, who was formerly Chairman of the Nanking Government, declared that he was going to Nanking having no quarrel with the present Nanking leaders. He said that he believed that he would be able to effect a unified China in the face of the enemy.

The conference between Huh An Min and twenty delegates from the Nanking and Canton Governments has been arranged in order that the future relations between the Nanking and Canton Governments may be discussed in all the various aspects. It will take place on board the Italian liner M.V. "Victoria" which is shortly leaving for Hong Kong.—Indian Allied News.

MANCHESTER'S TALE OF WOE

No Improvement In Trade With India

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The statistical review of British cotton goods export trade to India gives little fround for satisfaction according to the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The total exports for the last three years do not inspire confidence in the immelate future, and the present low figure is mainly due to the height of the Indian tariff coupled with the effect of competition from the East.

The purchasing power of India has shown some improvement from the recent lowest levels, but such advantage as accrued is confined to Indian mills.—Reuter.

VAST INCREASE IN SOVIET ARMY

More Military Academies Established

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.

Addressing the Central Executive of the U.S.S.R., M. Tukashevsky, the Assistant Commissar for War, revealed that in the last year the Soviet army had been increased from 940,000 to 1,300,000. The Reserve Army has been brought up to the pre-war strength which was 10,000,000.

M. Tukashevsky also announced that the number of military academies had been increased to thirteen and that the number of students under training now totalled 16.000.

The new estimates also provide for increases in the number of Soviet submarines, warships, tank corps and gas units.—Indian Allied News.

Sir O. Niemeyer Leaves For Delhi

Sir Otto Niemeyer arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the mail boat "Viceroy of India" and proceeded to Delhi.

Sir Otto will enquire into the budgetary positions of the Central and Provincial Governments and certain aspects of the allocation of financial resources between the Centre and the Provinces under the new reforms.

He is accompanied by Mr. V. S. Sundaram of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Mr. K. Anderson of the India Office who will act as Joint Secretaries of the Inquiry.

Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

He Has Exquisite Table Manners

NOTED FRENCH CHEF SUPPLIES INTIMATE WORD PORTRAIT

An intimate word portrait of Emperor Selassie is supplied by his former chef and the man who furnished his new palace in the following article, the second of a series which provides the first complete story of the Ethiopian monarch.

(By DAVID P. SENTNER)

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1935, International News Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 00 (INS.)—The Emperor of Ethiopia is a champion epicure.

While his subjects gobble raw meat dipped in cayenne pepper, Haile Selassie drinks champagne and eats caviare.

M. Henri Chambard, now chefing in London, claims he was responsible for knocking Emperor Selassie off his raw meat diet.

The Emperor was introduced to foie gras in port wine sauce with truffles while dining in a Parisian restaurant where Monsieur Chambard was chef in 1924.

Ras Tafari was enchanted. He offered Chambard a generous contract to take charge of the royal kitchen in Addis Ababa.

Chambard says that during his stay in the Abyssinian palace the Emperor never spoke crossly to him. The only reason he ever left such hospitable employment, Chambard declares, was because his wife was so lonely there.

A few words from Monsieur Chambar may clear up how an emperor looks from the kitchen view point.

"I go to the Abyssinian capital and what do I find?" Monsieur Chambard recalled. "A palace with a tin roof and the kitchen down in a cellar with a window to let the smoke out.

"There was an open fire for wood. I am reduced to stews and to roast lamb. I erect a spit and I roast the lamb over the open fire turning as required.

"The trouble is that the kitchen boy is very hungry and he likes raw meat. Whenever it is that I have a nice joint for the Emperor, the boy I find him eating same, cutting pieces off his curved knife and sprinkling with cayenne pepper, as is the national custom."

At last the Emperor ordered a stove from France and culinary conditions steadily improved in the palace kitchen.

"I gave him food fit for an emperor and he began to prefer European food," said Chambard.

A Fatalist

The Emperor gave Chambard unlimited cash to complete the kitchen. On the wine cellar alone, including rare Tokay from the stock of the late Emperor of Austria, he spent about dollars 200,000.

But like many rulers before him, the Emperor feared that someone would poison him. So whenever Chambard was preparing food he was required to lock the kitchen door.

Many attempts have been made on the Emperor's life. However, he is pretty much of a fatalist.

"The sun goes up and the sun goes down", he remarked mystically when an attempt had been made to kill him after he had inspected troops in his native Harar district.

The Emperor has a small appetite compared with that of the average Abyssinian, according to Monsieur Chambard.

His breakfast at 6 a.m. consists of eggs and bacon, lamb cutlet, cold chicken, coffee, chocolate or tea. (This is only a snack, according to the Ethiopian angle).

The main meal of the day is dinner which lasts about three hours.

Sometimes the Emperor dines with his warriors, feigning to eat raw meat. Next sitting he will be tasting his favourite tidbits in the huge royal banquet hall with invited diplomats.

The china bears the Abyssinian crest with solid gold borders. The linen is of the finest. There are cut glass bowls with live gold fish. In solid gold urns are loads of native fruit. The knives, forks and spoons are of solid gold taken from native mines.

The room is filled with rough cupboards such as Americans would have only in the kitchen. These are completely filled with gold dishes of every description.

The Emperor sits at a small table placed in an alcove. His pet dogs lie like snowy cushions at his feet. Sometimes the Emperor reclines on a divan during meals.

Exquisite Table Manners

The Most Elect One has exquisite table manners. His perfectly shaped hands, the hands of an artist, attract attention when he is smoking.

He is a silent man, an inscrutable man. He seldom talks at table. But when the problems of his native land are discussed, he speaks with restraint, but with deep feeling. He knows his history and is a good logician.

His enemies charge that the Emperor is filled with vanity and is a royal exhibitionist.

His friends declare he is a publicist whose posings for the movie news-reels are based on a desire to have the world know the real Abyssinian.

His New Palace

This is what L. Harrington, an Englishman, who furnished the magnificent new palace in Addis Ababa, has to say:

"When the Emperor ordered his new palace he intended it to be a sign and a wonder to the whole of his country—and I suspect—an astonishment to visiting Europeans," says Harrington.

"The Emperor claims direct descent from Solomon and the glories of Solomon's days were in his mind when he conceived the new building.

"We were given almost 'carte blanche' in furnishing it. We had, for instance, to search scores of records to reproduce faithfully the furniture of the Court of Solomon."

This palace is like an immense roadhouse. It has a bathing pool, ball room, movie theatre, radio installation and electric lights and refrigeration. The palace grounds include a model dairy.

Except for this massive structure in Addis Ababa, there are few other well-constructed buildings. The capital is rather a heterogeneous collection of human dwellings including unpaved streets, oderous camel yards and market places.

Inside the palace is like a London interior with Parisian touches. There are brocaded furniture, rare tapestries and carpets, paintings and photographs of European scenes. The Emperor's library contains books on every conceivable subject.

His beautiful garden requires the services of 200 men to water it each day. For water, which is more valuable than labour, must be brought from a considerable distance.

(To-morrow's article will deal with the boyhood of the Emperor, and continue revelations concerning his amazing life story.)

ITALIANS CLAIM VICTORY

(Continued from page 1).

Red Cross unit were injured during yesterday's raid. It is reported that the Italian bombers dropped six 150 lb. high explosive bombs. Some fell within the compound of the Red Cross camp.

The camp was plainly marked with ground sheets and flags bearing the Red Cross symbol.—Indian Allied News.

DUTCH RED CROSS FOR NORTHERN FRONT

ADDIS ABABA, January 16.

The second half of the Dutch Red Cross unit left for Dessie today on their way to the northern front. 250 mules are being used for the transport of the unit. It is calculated that, owing to the condition of the roads, it will take probably three weeks to reach Dessie, as the town is under two hundred miles distance.

Ambulances and lorries will be despatched to Dessie immediately the weather improves.—Indian Allied News.

GRAZIANI'S CAMPAIGN

Is It Last Phase Or Only A Prelude

With the Italian Forces, Jan. 16.

The latest reports from all sections of the front indicate that the battle initiated by General Graziani, which appears to be the largest since the war began, is now in its last phase.

It is not yet possible to ascertain whether the battle is the prelude to an advance towards the railway or whether it merely aims at the destruction of the Abyssinian preparations for a determined attack against Dolo.—Indian Allied News.

BADGLIO CLAIMS VICTORY

ROME, Jan. 16.

"The battle of Ganaledoria is drawing to a close with complete success to our forces" asserts General Badaglio in a communique.

"Our troops advanced on the whole front to a depth of seventy kilometres overcoming enemy's fierce resistance. Ras Desta's troops are retiring in disorder pursued by our men. Strong enemy rearguards established in caves vainly attempted to hold up our pursuit. Eenemy losses were considerable." General Badaglio also refers to air force activity in Somaliland and Eritrean fronts.—Reuter.

NO CONFIRMATION AT ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA, Jan 16.

The Italian claim of rout of Ras Desta's forces in the Dolo region is not confirmed.—Reuter.

The Shakti High School, Hyderabad Sind re-opened after Christmas recess on the 13th inst. Principal Kishenchand G. Gidwani gave the opening speech and Vaswaniji sent a message about the New Year.

PATIALA XI ALL OUT FOR 352

Australians Make Tall Score Of 266 Runs For Loss Of Only 1 Wkt.

The Patiala Eleven were out in an hour this morning for 352, Alexander taking five wickets for 64.

The Australians, before the close of the play, replied with 266 for one wicket. (Wendellbill retired hurt 118. Morrisby not out 70).

The match concludes to-morrow and the Australians will then leave for Delhi.

(From Our Correspondent).)

PATIALA, Jan. 16.

Alexander, bowling better than he has ever done in the present tour, and hitting stumps clean three times in one over, helped to round off the Patiala innings within just under an hour this morning and the whole side was out for 352 runs.

Australians Go To Bat

The Australians opened with Wendell Bill and Love and theirs was a game of fast scoring. Wendell Bill retired hurt when he had scored 118 and Love was out l.b.w. to Amarsingh. Ryder and Morrisby were batting and at close of play the visitors had scored 266 for 1 wicket.

Scores:—

Mehromji b Macartney	31
Amarnath b Alexander	26
Lall Singh st. Love b Tarrant.	26
Wazir Ali c L. Tarrant b Alexander	132
Md. Saeed st. Love b Tarrant...	0
Baqa Jilani b Alexander	59
Yuvaraj c Ryder b Leather ..	29
Maharajkumar of Alirajpur, b Alexander	0
Amarsingh b Alexander	0
Amir Elahi b Macartney	19
Nissar, not out	14
Extras	16
Total	352

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	20	4	89	1
Nagel	7	1	39	0
Ryder	6	0	31	0
Macartney	19.5	6	49	2
Alexander	14	1	64	5
Tarrant	16	1	70	2

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Wendell Bill (retired) ..	118
Love l.b.w., b Amarsingh ..	46
Morrisby (not out) ..	70
Ryder (not out)	24
Extras	8
Total (for 1 wicket) ..	266

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

BUT THE BLACK ABBOT DIED SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO, MURDERED BY THE EARL OF CHELFORD!—SURELY YOU DON'T BELIEVE IN SPIRITS COMMISSIONER!
12-24
OF COURSE NOT!—BUT SOMEONE IS MASQUERADING AS THE BLACK ABBOT--—AND THERE MUST BE A REASON!
OTHERWISE, WHY SHOULD I GET THIS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
A WARNING!
Help me—please— Lord Chelford.

Corporation To Welcome Viceroy—Designate

No BETTER SELECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY, SAYS SIR J. B. BEHRAM

Patil Protests And Makes Position Of Congress Clear

Following on the farewell address voted to the retiring Viceroy last week, the Municipal Corporation voted an Address on Thursday to the incoming Viceroy by an overwhelming majority.

The Nationalist group did their duty by vocally opposing it while the protagonists of the Address followed their newly invented scheme of keeping "mum", and allowing opposition to 'do' the talking. They however voted for the proposition 'en bloc'.

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram moved:—

That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy-Designate of India, on his arrival in Bombay.

That a Committee composed of Councillors named be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address, for a Silver Casket to contain it and for other incidental charges.

NO BETTER SELECTION

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram mentioned the same committee to draft the Address as the one appointed for drafting the address for the retiring Viceroy and urged the Nationalist group to vote for the Address as the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy-designate was not new to India and had earned reputation as a great sympathiser of India as the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission and as the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms. India being an agricultural country, the King-Emperor could not have selected a better person as viceroy, said the mover of the proposition. If they did not vote an address for a viceroy who was so well known to India, Sir Jehangir asked, for whom then they would vote an Address? India was the home of hospitality and he urged the House to accord the Marquess of Linlithgow a right royal welcome so that he might too extend the right hand of sympathy to Indian aspirations.

WHY THIS LOYALTY

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji opposed the proposition and assured the House that he did not wish to use harsh words against the proposition but would urge his friends not to express their loyalty and sentiments of good citizenship by knee bending attitude. Since Britain had not played fair with India, he said, it was not possible for India to welcome Britain's representatives in the name of the country.

INDIA'S GUEST

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supported the proposition and said it was an usual practice—rather a common custom—amongst them to accord an address of welcome to the incoming Governors and Viceroys. It was a traditional Indian characteristic to give a warm welcome to a guest who entered their house and thus a formal welcome to an in-coming Governor or a Viceroy had to-day become a matter of course. "But whilst welcoming the representative of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor on our hospitable shore, we should at least bring to his mind, what Indian nation as a whole expects from him to be a successful Governor-General" said Mr. Hirjibehdin. Continuing he said:—

The in-coming Viceroys and Governors ought to note in these times that a wise and enlightened administration, especially in this country, should be based upon the sincere and sympathetic acceptance of the principle of justice, liberality and righteousness upon which the declared policy of the crown is now irrevocable as it was deliberately formed.

CONGRESS VIEW POINT

Mr. S. K. Patil in opposing the proposition pointed out that his cry would be the cry in the wilderness still he urged the House out of self-respect to throw down the proposition If the voting of an address to the retiring viceroy was tantamount to accord the country's approval to his regime, voting of an address to the in-coming Viceroy did not make any difference as he represented the country and the institution which were not accepted by the Congress. Whatever position the in-coming Viceroy enjoyed, it did not make a whit difference so far as India had not accepted the constitution pitchforked by the government. He therefore made the position of the Congress clear and opposed the proposition.

HUGE MAJORITY

The proposition was put to vote at this stage. The mover of the resolution did not reply. The proposition being put to vote was carried by 50 votes against 12.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

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MUTILATED BODY OF DEAD MAN FOUND

Gruesome Find At Willingdon Club

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At an isolated corner under a tree on the future golf link of the Willingdon Sports Club, at Mahaluxmi, was found this morning, the body of a man mangled all over and his face mutilated beyond recognition.

His throat was cut and there was a big gash running down the left side of the trunk. Beside the body three pieces of new cloth and an umbrella were found.

The cotton fibre sticking all over the umbrella are so far the only crues, which have led the police to believe that the victim might be a mill-worker. His name is not known and he is not identified by any one, so far.

The police suspect that the man was murdered elsewhere and the body was taken to the spot during night time.

The Agripada police are making vigorous inquiries.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress held last night it was decided to hold the forthcoming session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay during the Easter holidays.

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UNITED FRONT

(Continued From Page 6)

bels; but for the time being, at least, during a national crisis, it is essential to acknowledge the political supremacy and primacy of the premier and most powerful political organisation in the country and follow its guidance and lead, without violating principles or giving up different goals and objectives. Similarly, during the time of a European crisis, even the different political labels in British politics completely disappeared, and Labour, Liberal and the rest acknowledged the supremacy of the majority party and submitted to the leadership of their political opponents.

Congress Leadership

If that inevitable position is once acknowledged and leadership of the Congress at least during the crisis accepted, then it is almost certain that our worthy Congress President would very willingly respond to this very earnest and sincere appeal as it is his obvious duty and privilege, representing the premier body, to take a lead and move in the matter, as soon as a proper atmosphere is created for that move. With two such noble and generous and patriotic souls, Babu Rajendra Prasad on the one hand and Sastriji on the other, both temperamentally eminently fitted for the work with the ever-connecting link and cementing bond of Mahatma Gandhi, the 'United Front' is certainly as much within the pale of practical politics in India, as it is in Egypt. But our over-anxiety and keen enthusiasm should not lead us to a hasty and wrong step. The ground must be prepared and proper atmosphere created and the definite step of summoning a Convention should only be taken when there is a fairly good chance of success, because an abortive and futile attempt for Unity causes greater harm to the cause as it inevitably results in re-action and revulsion of feelings.

Join The Congress

Why should one fight shy of a direct contact with the Congress a patriotic organisation of one's own country-men? Some people are not afraid, nay they are even anxious, to enter into all sorts of secret and open commercial and political pacts with the foreigners; whereas they dread and shun a political union with the Indian National Congress. For their consolation and courage, we may assure them, it may not be a permanent and inseparable unity; if it suits them better it can be a temporary partnership, terminable at will, so that in case of any contingency arising, of any serious disagreement or embarrassment in the future, secession is always open to the aggrieved party. Let them, therefore, get rid of nervousness. Let them summon courage in both hands and boldly and courageously take the only right and correct step at this juncture and throw in their lot with the Congress and thus redeem both themselves and their country even at this eleventh hour.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

(Continued From Page 6)

leo autres a son aune" is a true proverb.

In his answer to the next question whether pain and suffering and risk of death to the mother count for nothing, he cooly answers that God has ordained that woman in sorrow shall bring forth children—This also was one of the reasons why priests strongly opposed the use of chloroform to abolish pain when this was discovered. The Churches howled with the denunciation that to abolish pain would be to defeat God's designs!

Amazing Arguments

But the infallible Dr. Rumble also knows better. He assures his people that pregnancy cannot do harm to women even if doctors think in some cases it does so. Nature, says that priest, provides for many contingencies and even diseases like cancer and consumption have been noticed to suspend their activities during pregnancy. It is fortunate that nowa-days many would rather consult their doctors than such obscurantists who are pure cynics when it is a question to enforce their own rules.

To the question: "Whether it would not be better for thousands of children of physically, mentally, morally or financially unfit parents never to have been born?" he displays still greater cynicism. He assures his people that God takes care of everybody, and provides for all his creatures. How delightfully he blinks over real poverty in the world, cases of actual starvation which clearly proves that God often does not provide for every creature. If we have never had famine, if people never die of starvation this reliance on Providence might be reasonable; but who can affirm this except a well-red priest?

To the following question: "Which is the lesser of two evils—to bring under-nourished children into the world for whom you cannot provide or to practise contraception?" he answers:—"To bring children into the world and not to be able to provide for them is easily the lesser of the two evils. Better any temporal trials than sin by breaking God's law."

I am afraid many readers by this time must be already disgusted to read such callousness. He does not think that poverty justifies birth-control. He would rather see innocent beings, who are brought into the world through the recklessness of impecunious parents, suffer nnd die than to adopt measures to prevent this practice. Such is the preaching of zealous priests who seem to have very little sympathy with the suffering and woes of humanity.

Federal And Provincial Finances Under Reforms

Niemeyer Report Will Be Ready By July And Order-in-Council Will Pass Through Parliament In November

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16

Sir Otto Niemeyer will stay in the capital as a guest of Sir James Grigg. He will not cost India anything by way of salary which will continue to be paid by the Bank of England.

In view, however of the fact that the Bank cannot spare him for long Sir. Otto will make a most economic use of his two months stay in India.

By the time he leaves, it is unlikely that he would have formed conclusions on the material examined by him. He may even leave instructions so that more information may be forwarded to him in London. Various provincial memoranda were supplied to him before he sailed for India and one or two public documents including one from an association in Orissa have also been sent to him. Government of India have given him material regarding Customs and Income-Tax and Jute duty tracing the recent history of these and making conjectures regarding the future.

Sir Otto Niemeyer will however form his own independent conclusions as to what the future is likely to be and will not be led by official plea, more especially as there is such conflict of views between provincial Government and the Central Government. The case prepared by provincial government takes note of an extra expenditure due to the institution of the new constitution and also what the revenue situation is likely to be in future, which heads are likely to expend and which dry up.

REPORT BY JULY

The report should be submitted by Sir Otto Niemeyer by July and the order-in-council should pass through British Parliament before November this year.

The question whether provincial government memoranda will be published to enable public opinion to express itself and whether non-official opinion will be heard is one for Sir Otto Niemeyer to decide but the likelihood seems to be that such material would be treated as confidential. The Percy Committee's report is stated to have become out-of-date and Sir Otto Niemeyer is expected to cover a larger field than the Percy Committee was asked to see inter alia whether the Federal Budget receipts would be sufficient to meet the expenditure while Sir. Otto Niemeyer has to cover the same ground afresh and in addition to decide on, when the process of relinquishment of income-tax by the centre is to begin and work out an automatic programme.

SAFETY VALVE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

It is recognised that various facts exist which make any attempt to assess the future receipts and expenditure very difficult, but the task is perhaps not impossible for a man of Sir Otto's talents. There is also a slight safety-valve for the Federal Government which provides for the postponement of the instalment of income-tax payments to provinces when the Governor-General thinks it advisable to do so to maintain the financial stability of the Federal Government. Otherwise, it would be in the interest of all parties to have an automatic arrangement and not repeat the history of the Montford Reforms during which the provinces constantly, knocked at the door of the Central Government for relief.

The Government of India's opinion would be invited on the Niemeyer report but the position with regard to the consulting of the Legislature on it remains so far as stated by Sir. James Grigg that, he could not guarantee that discussion wolud be held. In any case the future Government is to have the consolation that every new Government always inherits commitment of its predecessors and the official Government claims that it would not pass on to non-official Government commitments any way different from those which happen normally in the constitutionally run countries.

Mr. Frederick William Gentle, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed judge of the Madras High Court in the place of Sir Gilbert Stone who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court. Mr. Gentle is expected to arrive in Madras from England in the beginning of March.

NO "SPECIAL NOTICE" FOR ARREARS

Deputy Commissioner Examined In "B" Ward Election Disptue

The adjourned hearing of the suit filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the election of Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth from the 'B' (Mandvi) ward in August, 1935, to the Bombay Municipal Corporation came up for hearing by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Thursday afternoon.

The Court considered the second and the third preliminary issues. The election was held by the Judge to be valid on the first preliminary issue on Wednesday afternoon.

The second and third issues read as follows:—

(2) Whether the respondent No. 2 had failed to pay any arrears to the Corporation after the special notice within the meaning of Section 16 (e e) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

(3) Whether the respondent No. 2 was disqualified from being elected as a councillor under Section 16 (e e) of the Act; and his election should be declared null and void.

Mr. Shamdasani cited as evidence in the court several bills of payment of municipal taxes by Mr. Alarakhia Aba as also the letter dated 15th May, 1935, sent to the latter from the Assessment Department.

The petitioner submitted that a sum of Rs. 1,259-14-0 was due and payable by respondent No. 2 when he received the letter dated 15th May, 1935, demanding him to clear off his arrears. This letter, Shamdasani held, was in fact a special notice under the meaning of Section 16 (e e). According to the petitioner, respondent No. 2 was not served with a notice of demand as provided by Sec. 202 of the Act and was served with only a special notice, because on the day that the 'special notice' was sent, respondent No. 2 was a Corporation councillor.

SHAMDASANI CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Shamdasani was cross-examined by Mr. Clubwalla, counsel for the Municipal Commissioner, as well as by Mr. Ferera, counsel for the second respondent.

Mr. Shetty, Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality, was then cross-examined by Mr. Shamdasani, Mr. Shetty deposed, in the course of his evidence, that the letter dated 15th of May, 1935, was not a "special notice" but only a letter of intimation.

On the Court asking for information Mr. Shetty stated that there was no form prescribed by the Act for the "special notice," which is served on ratepayers in arrears of payment who are also Corporation councillors.

He also said that generally there had been no occasion to issue such notices. The Corporation had several methods of collecting arrears, namely by the cutting off water supply, by the issue of a distress warrant or by the sale of property.

The case was adjourned to next Monday.

AGA KHAN'S ITINERARY.

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

According to a telegram received by Seth Abdulla Haroon from Bombay, H. H. the Aga Khan is expected here on February 1. A five days programme commencing on the 20th has been arranged by the local Khoja community to celebrate His Highness' Golden Jubilee, including a procession and athletic events.—A.P.

The election of chairman for the District Board, Cawnpore, was held to-day and Mr. Chunilal Paliwal was declared duly elected by 19 votes to 15.

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Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century
LITTLE'S Oriental BALM
the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

Economist Looks At New Constitution

Prof. Vakil Draws Gloomy Prospects And Says It Can't Be Worked Successfully

A succinct analysis of India's financial position under the New Constitution was given by Prof. C. N. Vakil to a gathering of students on Thursday at the Bowen Memorial Hall.

The lecture was the first of a series of lectures on the New Constitution organised by the Students' Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Prof. C. N. Vakil at the outset referring to the reported surplus in the India Budget said that the new buildings for the installation of the administrative machinery would swallow larger sums than the one available.

Dealing with the position of the provinces under the New Constitution the lecturer remarked that while the sources of revenue were inelastic, the expenditure was unlimited.

Only two ways were open whereby the necessary revenue could be found and they were 'retrenchment and taxation.' The former was impossible as the hands of the Ministers were tied, while taxation had reached the limit.

In the centre 80 per cent of the budget items was non-votable.

The elected ministers would fight shy of introducing new measures of taxation and the position justified only pessimism.

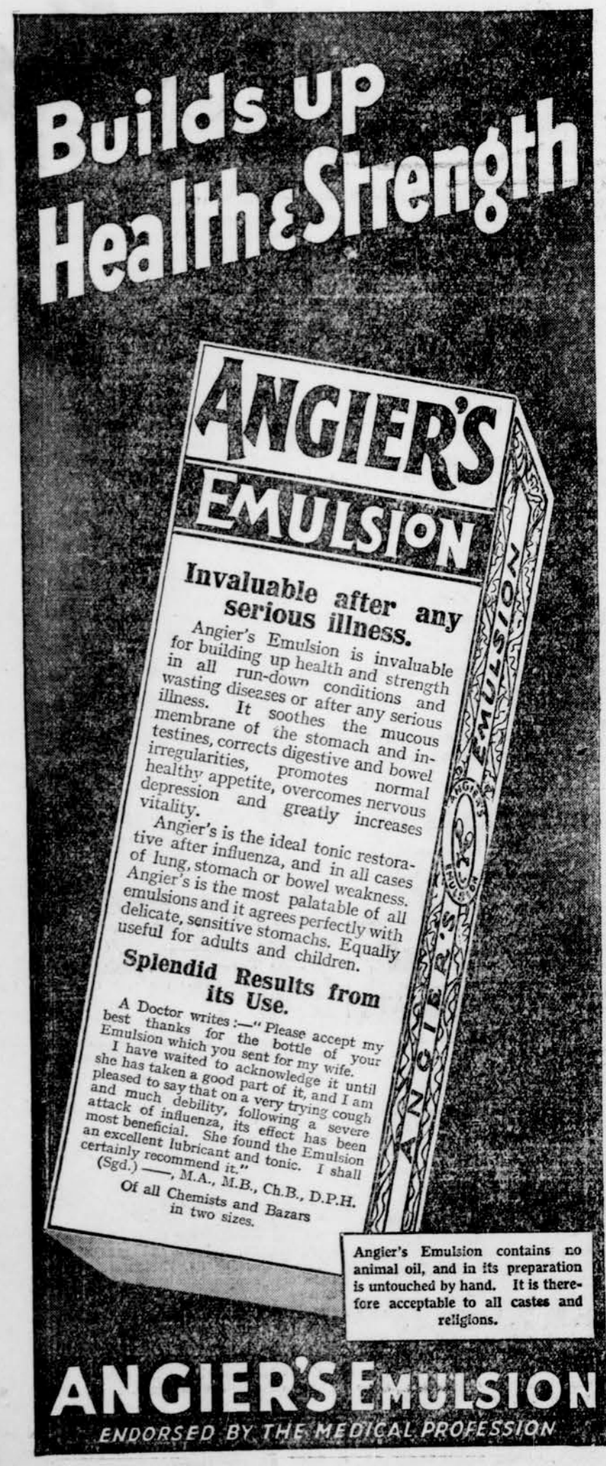
The speaker then proceeded to advance a few suggestions. He said that one of the items was constantly criticised by the public was the military budget which amounted to 45 to 50 crores. The Indian States maintained an army of native troops merely for show. They could not be asked to contribute large sums at the very inauguration of the Constitution. The lecturer suggested that a part of the armies maintained by the native states should be incorporated in the army maintained at the expense of the Central Government. This would go a long way in reducing the military budget. But it depended entirely on the goodwill of the Indian States and the India Government.

Another suggestion of the lecturer was the reducing of the public debt. The Government could get more legitimate income by taxing sterling payments in London. At present these were exempted from tax when received in England though they were subjected to tax according to the British scale. By this the Government of India lost annually several crores.

The safeguards in the Constitution amounted to giving Englishmen in India the same privileges as the nationals of India.

The speaker did not think the Constitution could be worked successfully. There would always be a conflict between the provincal units and the Centre.

Representations addressed to the Government of India disclose that the Union Government of South Africa proposes to levy a duty of 25 p.c. "ad valorem" on imports of coir, mats and mattings. This subject is likely to be raised in the next session of the Assembly.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AGA KHAN'S JUBILEE

Birth Place Of H. H. Becomes "Mecca" Of Followers

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Jan. 16.

"Honey moon Lodge," where H. H. Aga Khan was born is a fine building perched on a hillock on the outskirts of Karachi facing the Racecourse and overlooking the sea will in the next few days become the "Mecca" of thousands of his followers who are pouring into the city rendered sacred by the Birth of their Patriarch, from Sind and the neighbouring territories including Baluchistan and the Lasbella State.

Rejoicing over the forthcoming visit of His Highness been heightened by the fact that it is to be followed shortly by the constitutions of Sind into a separate province with a reformed administration for which none had striven more than His Highness.

FROM DISTANT ASIA.

The Aga Khan will spend stay at place birth.

Despatches from distant inaccessible parts such as Central Asia reveal that the celebrations by no means are confined to India. For instance in Central Asia there is a State known as Hanzra which occupies a strategic position. The Mir of Hanzra and his entire standing army are the followers of His Highness. They are known as Maulais that is, believers in "Maula," another name for the son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed and the ancestor of Aga Khan. Nothing daunted by the snow-capped hills and torrential rivers they are making brisk arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee with fitting grandeur.

There are about seven crores of Ismaili Khojas, followers of Aga Khan, scattered all over the world to whom this event is without parallel in the living memory

The celebrations at Karachi will take the form of a mammoth procession headed by dozens of bands followed by a fleet of decorated motor cars.

Aga Khan's Visit To The Suburbs

(From Our Own Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Jan. 16.

The Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Aga Khan will be celebrated at the local Jamatkhana with great rejoicings. His Highness will pay a brief visit to Andheri and meet his disciples who are not inconsiderable in number in the suburban area. I understand His Highness will pay a brief visit to the Fidai Orphanage of which he is a Patron.

PARLA MUNICIPALITY IN A QUANDARY.

The Andheri-Vile Parla Municipality has found itself in a quandary bp the passing of the resolution regarding the special sanitary cess at its last meeting. The figures worked out by the sponsors of the resolution proved to be all wrong with the result that in spite of the levy of a sanitary cess amounting to about 2 per cent of the gross letting value of properties, the increase in revenue amounts to only Rs. 1,000 and not to Rs. 4,000 as anticipated. The only course now left is to rescind the resolution which it is proposed to do at the next meeting of the Municipality to be held on Sunday. I understand that fresh proposals which will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 6,000 a year will be put forward before the meeting.

THE NEW MARKET.

The agitation carried on by the Municipal Stall Holders to force the hands of the Municipality to reduce the rents of the stalls which are to be erected on the new Market site on Shraddhanand Road is causing much anxiety to the Municipality which has been losing revenue for a couple of months past with no prospect of an early settlement. At a recent meeting of the Municipality, a Special Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt and V. R. Bhende was appointed to go into the question of rentals fixed by the Market Committee and to suggest modifications if need be. The Collector also inspected the site last week and seems satisfied with the arrangements made for shifting the stalls from the Tejpal Road to the new site. It is hoped that a compromise will be arrived at to the mutual advantage of the Municipality and the stall-holders.

MUNICIPAL PARK.

Brisk work is going on to develop the park on the western side of the Parla town and it is expected that the same will be ready for use in about two months' time. The President of the Municipality is keen on getting His Excellency the Governor to open the park and the donor, Mr. Kantilal Ishwardas, has, I understand, agreed to bear all the incidental expenses in this connection.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR P. PATTANI

"We Both Have Grown Grey In Service Of Empire"

VICEROY'S CAMP,
(Bhavnagar), Jan. 16.

Speaking at the state banquet at Bhavnagar on Thursday, the Viceroy in the course of his speech said:—

Let me assure Your Highness that both Her Excellency and I are delighted to have this opportunity of revisiting Bhavnagar and seeing once again a State in which we were entertained nearly twenty years ago, when Your Highness's father was ruler of your State. He was in his lifetime one of the best friends I ever had in India. I well remember the cordial welcome he gave us on our first visit to Bhavnagar at that time, and I can particularly call to mind an event on that occasion which much impressed itself on my mind, when I was driven in a motor car round the city by Her Highness your mother who proved to be most skilful at the wheel.

May I make one short further personal reference to a citizen of Your Highness State, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. I shall always be grateful to him for his loyal help and guidance to me when we were intimately associated together in my early years in India in our administrative work in Bombay. I think he and I can claim that we have both grown grey in the service of the Empire and he can certainly claim that he has given unstinted and devoted service to the rulers of Bhavnagar for many long years. The Durbar has been most generous in writing off revenue arrears and the arrangements made to liquidate the private debts of cultivators represent a solid contribution to the welfare of your agricultural population.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to drink to the happiness and prosperity of our host His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.
—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

It is understood that Messrs. John Lane, The Bodley Head, are shortly going to publish Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, who has been the Editor of this firm's XXth Century Library volumes is the editor of this publication.

WOMEN URGED TO "MOVE WITH TIMES"

Under the auspicse of the Kitte Bhandari Aikyavardhak Mandali a Sankranti gathering of the ladies of the Bhandari community was held at the Kitte Bhandari Hall on Tuesday when Mrs. Vatsalabai Ghate presided. After a programme of songs was gone through speeches were made by Mrs. Indumati Parker, Mrs. Shalini Varadker, Mrs. Vatsala Shete and Miss Malati Bole.

Mrs. Ghate in her presidential address narrated the importance of the Makar Sankrant day and spoke very highly of the work done by the Mandali during the past 45 years. She also appreciated the work of the Mandali to promote female education by awarding scholarships to deserving girl students. She then advised the ladies to move according to the times and the girls to take higher education.

At the annual auction of licenses for vending country liquor in Cawnpore City and district. Sales to the amount of Rs. 1,86,055 were effected. There was keen competition among the bidders and this year's revenue shows an increase of Rs. 43,240 over last year

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The Reserve Bank of India Rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

CONGRESSMAN AND COUNCIL ENTRY

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Jan. 15.

Presiding over the 19th session of the Bihar Provincial Political Conference held at Chatra in Hazaribagh District to-day. Mr. Ramdayalu Singh, one of the foremost Congress leaders in Bihar, delivered a lengthy address dealing with important problems of the day, including the Congress policy and programme.

USE OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

The speaker emphasised the Congress creed of complete independence, which he was under no illusion that it could be achieved through the Councils. But he supported the Council programme for the only purpose that Congressmen's entry into the Legislature would prevent the latter from being puppets in the hands of the Governors and help in promoting awakening in the country.

Hyderabad Heir For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 15.

Major General Azamjaha, the heir-apparent of Hyderabad, leaves for Bombay to-morrow.

Fire Causes Half Lakh Damage

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A serious fire involving the loss of half a lakh of rupees destroyed the godown of a leading bookseller in Anarkali last night.

The fusion of electric wies is stated to be the cause of the fire. —United Press.

VICEROY OPENS HOSPITAL.

LIMBDI, Jan. 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Ram Rajendrasinhji Hospital at Limbdi, to-day.—A.P.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Pool Selling January Contracts

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat Better But Linseed Quiet And Jute Unchanged

BOMBAY, January 16

On Thursday cross rates ruled steady with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened steady but thereafter eased off on evidences of pool selling January contracts. The closing price was 5 points down.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was steady but silver was weak.

WHEAT BETTER AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat ruled better but linseed was quiet. Jute was unchanged and rubber was firm.

SECURITIES EASY

The London Stock Exchange was inactive in the absence of speculative interest. Gildedged securities came under pressure with a slightly easier tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

	New York, Jan 16
Previous closing	11.34
To-day's opening	11.35
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	11.29
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

	Liverpool, Jan 16
Previous closing	5.96
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	5.90
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 205

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 16

Cotton after steady opening displayed a sagging tendency on evidences of pool selling January contracts and scattered liquidation meanwhile the uncertainty with regard to the fate of the Bankhead Act checks speculative activity and renders the market rather sensitive with traders watching further developments in Washington.

Trading in March commenced at 11.35 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing prices kept fairly steady in the absence of any selling pressure but soon developed easiness on pool selling attracted by higher level with March gradually falling to 11.27. At this level there was subsidence of selling orders and the undertone became steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.29 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.38/11.37) 11.35/11.34
May (10.93/10.94) 11.03/11.01
July (10.59/10.59) 10.64/10.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (5.95) 5.95
American March (5.92) 5.92
American January (9.09) 9.11
Egyptian March (8.66) 8.68

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 16

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs 206 and Rs. 204-12 at night The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 205 with New York futures about 7 points down.

JUTE SHARES QUIETER

Coals And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Jan 16

Quieter feeling was in evidence in Jutes and a fair turnover resulted at slightly lower prices. Coals disclosed no fresh feature and there was only limited business. In Teas there was only slight movement for some of the better class stocks but the undertone generally remained dull and uninteresting. Miscellaneous was featureless although electricals were sought after at better rates. India Standard Wagon ordy came into operation after long interval round 50/8. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent Government paper 87/10 small lot; Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 102/4 small lot; Three and a half per cent Government paper 96/7; Three per cent loan 1941 104; Four per cent loan 1960/70 111; Five per cent loan 1945/55 119/11; Five per cent loan 1939/44 109/5; Five per cent loan 1938/40 108/6 small lot; Four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 108/5

Banks: Reserve Bank 129/4 cum div.

Railways: Sara Serajgunge 97

Coals: Amalgamated 20/9; Mundulpore 5/14.

Jutes: Anglo India 413/8; Barnagore 1136/8; Belvedere 339; Birla 13/8; Dalhousie 307; Fort William 275/8; Fort Gloster 481; Gondalpara 800 small lot; Goureport 644/8; Howrah 49/10; Kamarhatty 501; Kanknarrah 420 small lot; Lawrence 404; National 22 small lot; Nuddea 47.

Miscellaneous: Bareilly elec 13/12. Bengal Telephone pref 14; Benares elec 15/8; Dacca elec 19/12; Patna elec 19/12 Rawalpindi elec 22/14; Burn and Co. ordy 28/8 small lots; B I Corporation ordy 3/14; Calcutta Ice 10/2; Indian Wood Products 25/8; British Burma Petroleum 8/7; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 121; Titaghur paper ordy 24/14; Titaghur paper defd 10/14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 90/8.

Sugars: Carew and Co 20/12; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 266 cum div.

Teas: Bishnauth 27/4; Patrakola ord 408; Tezpore ordy 9 small odd lot; Tezpore pref 12—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Jan 16
Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

1. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan 16
Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
To-day's closing	4.96 1/8
Difference	—.00 11/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Jan 16
Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74 90
To-day s closing	74.94
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 16

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 3/4 and then eased to 4.96 9/16 on the lack of support eventually declining to 4.96 3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 1/8

Franc opened at 74.90 and then improved to 74.94 with a steadier tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 16 Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan 16

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 16

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.66 1/2) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.61
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (61.87) 61.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 16

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/15, 49/15 and 50. There was very little enquiry which resulted in somewhat weaker tendency with prices showing a fall while subsequently rates further gave way under considerable selling orders influenced by easiness of London and New York cables and closed quiet at Rs. 48/12, 48/12 and 48/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/6 and 34/9/9. The market was again quiet and featureless with traders little disposed to operate owing to lack of stimulating cables from abroad. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/10, and 34/9/6.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 16

Java ready	13 10 3
S S Rance	3 15 6
December shipment	3 15 6
January shipment	4 5 6
February shipment	4 6 3
March shipment	4 6 6
Kesar ready	14 5 0
Saraya ready	13 11 0
Java Spot	F. 4.20

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 16

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 89 1/4 and May 77 1/4. There was some activity on scattered buying following better advices from abroad but business was generally very limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00. Prices showed an upward tendency on some scattered buying by commission houses but public participation was lacking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 16

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£212 3/4 buyers £213 sellers. Steady) £212 3/4 buyers £213 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Weak) unquoted. Weak.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39) £38 1/4 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 16

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

(1) "India bought and speculators sold. Market quiet."

(2) "Market weak. No Treasury took part. Offerings were at fixed rates. Sellers now around 3/16d. below. No buyers."

JUTE.

New Crop January February (£20 1/8 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers

Dunlop January (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-101/2) 1-10 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 7/8 paid and value) 6 15/16 paid and value

April June (7 paid and buyers) 7 1/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 sellers) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Jan 16
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 10 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 9 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 16

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 9 0
Linseed May	7 10 0

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Jan 16

There was active competition with firm rates:—

Greasy lower (0-8) 0-7

Greasy higher (1-6 1/2) 1-8

Scoured lower (0-11 1/2) 0-11

Scoured higher (2-3) 2-3 1/2

Oil, Rubber And International Shares Firm

COTTON EASY AND BASEMETALS DULL

Silver Lowest Since June 1934

WALL STREET EASY ON PROFIT-TAKING

SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 16

On the Stock Exchange the approach of the end account resulted in irregularity. Business was unextensive and centred round oils, rubber and a few industrial leaders. Internationals were firm. Mines were steady.

In commodities rubber was strong. Cotton was easier in sympathy with disappointing New York advices. Basemetals were dull.

Silver declined lowest since June 1934 owing to the almost complete lack of support with sellers offering 3/16d. below the fixed rate during the afternoon.

Wall Street after being steady and active eased on profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, January 8, £97 1/2
Thursday, January 9, £97 1/2
Monday, January 13, £97 1/2
Tuesday, January 14, £97 1/2
Wednesday, January 15 £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet and price movements rather irregular. Giltedged securities were easy. Industrials in general were steady to firm. Internationals and oil shares were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/4) £85 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £116 3/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 7/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-9) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (42-10 1/2) 43-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (121-4 1/2) 121-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£89) £89

Dunlop Rubber (41-3) 41-3

University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (35-7 1/2) 35-0

Cable Wires (£8) £8 1/8

British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2

Distillers (99-9) 99-3

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-6

British Celanese (15-0) 15-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-6) 66-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-6

Inter Nickels (£46 1/4) £46 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 3/8) £98 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Tea (40-6) 40-6
Empire of India Ceylon (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-6) 33-0

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 63-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (63-1 1/2) 61-9
Sub Nigel (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (86-3) 90-0
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-9
Shell Transport (87-6) 90-0
Royal Dutch (£31 3/8) £31 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2
London Board G Stock (£111 1/4) £111 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56) dol 55 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 28 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 48 1/2) dol 47 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/2) unquoted.

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Jan. 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut oil ready	5 8 6
Maha	5 8 0
Maha	5 8 0
Jota	0 2 9
Chaytar	5 10 0
Jota	0 7 3
Groundnut January	2 15 6
Jota	0 0 9
March	3 1 0
Jota	0 3 9
Sutar Maha	105 0 0
Jota	2 0 0
Sugar ready	4 14 0
Shipment	4 2 0 to 4 3 0
Corrugated ready	9 2 6
Fagan	9 5 0
Vasakh	9 6 0

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Jan 16

Yesterday evening cotton closed at Rs. 206/2. At midnight closed at Rs. 207/2. Closing futures 1 up to-day opened at Rs. 207, declined to Rs. 206 on scattered. Selling and then advanced to Rs. 207/8. Gain buying now Rs. 207. Jota Rs. 7/4. Fatak Rs. 3 difference. Opinion uncertain. To-day extreme cold here.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 15

March 2.21 plus 01
May 2.22—
July 2.24—
September 2.26—01

SUDDEN FALL IN TEMPERATURE

Epidemic Of Colds And Coughs In City

There was an appreciable fall in the temperature on Wednesday night, the minimum figure reading 63.9 degrees, 2.6 degrees below normal.

These sudden variations in the temperature have been responsible for an epidemic of colds and coughs, in the city.

The direction of the wind was N.N.E. and the chilly breezes last night made people stay indoors.

DRY WEATHER TO CONTINUE

POONA, Jan. 16.

The weather has been dry over the country. Minimum temperatures are markedly below normal from the Punjab to North Bombay Deccan, and from Bihar to North Burma.

Forecast:—The weather will continue to be dry.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summar of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16/1/1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.037 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 56.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees 2.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 63.9 degrees 2.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 48 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16/1/36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 2.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Bombay, Jan 16	
Wheat	8,496	cwts.
Linseed	15,330	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,638	cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,254	cwts.
Poppyseed	17	cwts.
Groundnuts	55,573	cwts.
Castorseed	1,832	cwts.
Rice	20, 796	cwts.
Myrabollams	5,200	cwts.
Cottonseed	10,220	cwts.
Gram	1,260	cwts.
Joowar	314	cwts.
Barley	128	cwts.
Bajree	576	cwts.
Coal	3,988	tons.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Jan. 16.

S.S. Australia; Capt. J Endersley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Amelia via Mozambique.

„ Wartenfels; H. Ahlers; Lionel Edwards: from Karachi and Bhavnagar.

„ Viceroy of India; E J Thornton; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from London via Aden.

„ Skuld; O Jacobsen: F F Campbell and Co; from Bangkok via Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Jan. 16.

S.S. Silver Ash; Capt. R L Pallett, Agents Volkart Bros; sailed for New York via Karachi.

„ City of Leicester, H Stone, James Finlay and Co; for Karachi via Kathiawar and Malabar Coast Ports.

„ Silton Hall, R G Harrison; Killick Nixon and Co; for Calcutta.

„ Calcutta Maru; T Nakajima; N Y Kaisha, for Kobe via Singapore.

„ Moldavia; J M M Tiokell; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; for Sydney via Colombo.

„ Hatimura; C E Parks; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

„ Varsova; A Russell; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; for Basra via Karachi.

„ Castalia; F M Handerson; Grahams Trading Co, Ltd; for Bhavnagar, Navlakhi and Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay: Jan. 16.

S.S. Bandra for Persian Gulf Prts. via Karachi.

„ Varela for Persian Gulf Prts. via Karachi.

„ Fusijama for Italian Ports via Karachi.

„ Genoa Maru for China and Japan Ports.

„ Anstralia for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta Coast Ports.

„ Strathaird for European Prts.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Jan. 16.

S S Taejan Maru; Agents O S Kaisha; from Nagoya:—335 cases tiles, 30 c|s toys, 92 c|s clocks, 20 c|s P ware, 190 bales cotton goods 50 pkgs gl. ware, 140 c|s gl. bottles.

From Osaka:—528 pkgs cotton goods, 190 c|s cotton yarn, 144 bdls brass rods, 160 c|s gl. bangles, 30 c|s sugar candy, 32 c|s gl. beads 233 c|s gl. ware, 402 c|s umbrella goods, 50 pkgs sulphur, 27 c|s electric goods, 3883 pkgs M S hoops, 165 c|s R yarn, 210 c|s gl. bottles, 45 c|s silk yarn, 132 c|s brass circles, 140 d|s calcium carbide, 2899 crts iron sheets, 35 bales art S fibres, 29 c|s cycle parts, 352 c|s P ware, 43 c|s cotton velveteen, 1300 barrls red lead, 120 bags dextrine.

From Yokohama:—10 cases bicycle parts, 12 c|s stationery, 22 c|s transparent paper, 55 c|s mixed yarn.

From Moji:—444 bags windowglass, 300 bags bicarbonate soda, 75 bags soda ash, 47 c|s earthware.

From Tokyo:—9 cases clocks, 172 bales cotton goods, 25 drums bicarbonate of potash, 25 c|s stationery goods, 250 c|s slates.

From Fusan:—20 cases En. ware 145 cases P ware.

From Dairen:—75 bales cotton varn.

From Kobe:—42 c|s camphor, 38 c|s confectionery, 300 c|s beer, 65 c|s cotton shirting, 35 c|s biscuits, 90 c|s R yarn, 20 drums aniline colour, 13 bales matting, 55 crts slates, 370 c|s cotton goods, 65 c|s cotton hosiery, 20 c|s toilet goods, 100 c|s chlorate of potash, 280 c|s art S yarn, 75 c|s gl. ware, 45 c|s En. ware, 35 pkgs stone powder, 20 c|s nut buttons, 51 c|s clocks, 900 c|s wire, 785 c|s wire nails, 120 c|s P ware.

From Shanghai:—860 bags green beans, 55 bales native cotton yarn.

From Singapur:—1358 bags B'nuts, 10 bags tapioca flakes, 97 bdls gum, 25 c|s railway parts, 32 bags damar batu, 400 bags S flour.

From Penang:—86 bags B'nuts. 285 bags pearl tapioca.

From Hongkong:—65 c|s sugar, 85 c|s preserves, 300 pkgs cassia, 50 pkgs fire crackers.

From Canton:—7 cases silk P-goods, 10 cases raw silk.

From Colombo:—4924 bags copra, 50 bdls aricanuts.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Jan. 16.

S.S. Wartenfels, for Antwerp:—4900 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 55 bales cotton waste oily, Indian Produce Exp. Co.

For Bremen:—64 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—26 bales cotton waste clean, Indian Pro. Exp. Co, 24 bales cotton waste oily, Indian Pro. Exp. Co.; 3595 bags gr. oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 5400 bags gr. oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1600 bags gr. oil cakes, N Kishore and Co; 700 bags gr. oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Strathaird, for London:—41 bales lamb skins, J F Levy; 8 c|s brassware, Thos. Cook and Sons: 18 bales lamb skins, H Ali Aminoff; 19 bales tanned cow hide, Lee and Muirhead; 50 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons, 11 bales cow hides, P E Boyce & Sons; 27 cases bristles, Cox and King Agents.

For Malta:—12 bales cotton grey yarn, R Jehangir and Co.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton T waste, M Nurottamdas and Co: 17 bales wool raw B Harbhau; 38 bales wool raw, V Amersey and Co.

For Manchester:—60 bales cotton T waste, M Narottamdas and Co.

S S Freinfels, for Antwerp:—4950 pkgs gr. oil cakes, H Rawji; 1000 pkts gr. oil cakes, H V Omerbhoy and Co: 1340 bags gr. oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Canterbury, for Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Dunkirk:—605 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Liverpool:—500 bales cotton raw, Gill and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, B Mawji and Co: 250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tr. Co: 100 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co.

For Marseilles:—85 bales cotton, B Cursandas and Co.

S S Pacific Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, S J David and Co: 237 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, A Podar and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, P Madhavni and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha 1200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Kotak and Co.

S S Fusijama, for Venice:—180 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

WHEAT PRICES TO RISE

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Private French crop reports extremely bullish. Looks much higher."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 15

March 80 1/4d.
May 77 1/4d.
July 76 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 15

May 0.99 3/4c.
July 0.83 1/2c.
September 0.87c

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 16

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/3/3; Highest Rs. 7/4; Lowest Rs. 7/1; Closing Rs. 7/2/7 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8-2-3; Highest Rs. 8/3/3; Lowest Rs. 7/15/3; Closing Rs. 8

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/8; Highest Rs. 42/13; Lowest 41/1; Closing Rs. 41/8

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/2/9; Lowest Rs. 3/2/6; Closing Rs. 3/2/9

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/12; Highest Rs. 22/15/6; Lowest Rs. 22/10/6; Closing Rs. 22/12

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Annual Statement Of Accounts

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1935 subject to audit including the sum of Rs. 5,16,724-13-9 brought forward from the last year's account was Rs. 25,00,643-9-3 which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax for the half-year ending 30th June Rs. 5,04,396-0-0

Amount provided for doubtful debts which were shown in the previous Balance Sheet Rs. 5,00,000-0-0

Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 2,00,000-0-0

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 50,000-0-0 Rs. 12,54,396-0-0

The balance of Rs. 12,46,247-9-3 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax for the half-year ending 31st December 1935 Rs. 5,04,396-0-0

To pay a special Jubilee Bonus of Annas eight per each share, i.e. 2 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 3,36,264-0-0

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 4,05,587-9-3 Rs. 12,46,247-9-3

Total Rs. 25,00,643-9-3

Spinners Buying Cotton Futures

Some Realising By Bulls

Pool Sells January Freely

Market Watching Developments Of New Crop Control Plan

Bombay, Jan. 16.

On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on spinners buying futures but later declined partially on realising. The Pool Manager states that the cotton crop next year will not exceed 135 lacs bales. The market was keenly watching developments with regard to the new crop control plan. It was said that the Producer's Pool was to take up all tenders against January but yesterday the Pool sold January freely and bought both March and May options. It is generally believed that as positions draw near prices will be raised to 11.75. This belief influenced active buying of futures by spinners.

In view of the Supreme Court's decision and the A. A. A. being declared unconstitutional, there had been considerable selling in new crops. Thus the market for the new crop seems oversold and time will come some time later on when the Pool will buy up new crop months at substantially low prices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 11.37. There was active buying by spinners and prices advanced further by 5 points and March was quoted 11.42. At this level there was some realising by bull operators which weakened the market. The Pool sold January and bought March and May positions. Thus the market was irregular March was quoted 11.33 again towards the close. The market closed at a net rise of one to nine points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.78c. to-day per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 5.93. The feature of the market was trade calling and local switching of distants to nears. Later on there was short covering and good trade calling in near months which met some straddle selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a rise of 7 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 4 points at 6.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. At the close January was quoted 5.73. March 5.72 and May 5.70.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures advanced 5 to 6 points with spot cotton 8 points up at 9.54. Uppers futures closed 6 to 4 points higher with spot cotton 11 points up at 7.26d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market. Price movement was irregular and Sakels closed 28 to 14 points down with January 15.60. Ashmouni futures were easy and declined 9 to 14 points with February 12.80.

POOL SELLING.

"Following yesterday's news that the Pool would take delivery of their January holdings, to-day's cables state the Pool are now freely selling January. This is typical of the contradictory news coming to hand these days from America and consequently, we do not attach much importance to Senator Robinsen's prediction that a new farm programme would be presented to Congress this weekend. We do believe the Administration are working on new schemes but the situation is so involved that we think it will be some time yet before anything definite is known, state Messrs. Stern.

Meantime, the Pool Manager states he does not expect the coming crop will exceed 13,500,000 bales without control. We also, do not think too much attention should be paid to this.

As stated a few days back, the existing confusion in America renders it impossible to express any opinion except from a point of view of price level, which, taking a broad view, appears attractive.

The U. S. A. Mills' consumption for December was 498,000 bales as against 508,000 bales in November and 414,000 bales in December, 1934.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (11-5 a.m.)	11.42+09
N. Y. March Lowest (2-47 p.m.)	11.33
Liverpool March Highest	5.98+09
Liverpool March Lowest	5.91+02

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Old crop months steady in the belief that continuation of present pool policy will raise each position to around 11-75 as it becomes current but new crops neglected owing to acreage doubts and export debenture fears

Liverpool.—Market seems to be turning. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Spinners are more inclined to buy. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of market improving owing to improving trade situation.

New York.—Market featured by sales January and purchases March and May credited pool.

New York.—Pool manager does not expect next crop will exceed 1,35,00,000 without control. He does not expect it would disturb the market. Better undertone.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York have sent the following cable:—

Price fixing. Market will be ruled mainly by Government. Think market is oversold in new crop. Pool are selling freely January. We believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cables from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool.—

Cotton:—While situation is still uncertain tone of the market improved by strength of near months in New York where purchases of March and May appear moderately attractive.

Rubber:—Persistent trade buying particularly American and strengthening statistical situation causing advance continue if speculative activity revives; looks higher 7 7 1/8 7 1/4.

Copper:—Very steady, fair demand, satisties good, think higher. £34/18/9

Lead:—Heavy hedge selling continuing; think scale down purchases now attractive.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, January 15.

March	11.34+01
May	11.03+10
July	10.67+10
October	10.16+09
December	10.09+07
Middling Spot	11.85—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, January 15

January	11.60—01
March	11.27—01
May	10.97+08
Middling Spot	11.78

NEW YORK.
New York, January 15.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
March	11.40
May	11.01
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.41
May	11.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York January 15

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S ports	21,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, January 15

January	5.98+06
February	5.97+05
March	5.96+07
April	5.92+06
May	5.89+05
June	5.86+05
July	5.81+04
August	5.72+04
September	5.65+04
October	5.58+04
November	5.55+04
December	5.55+04
January	5.54+03
Middling Spot	6.15+04

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

March	5.95
May	5.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, January 15
F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

January	9.15
March	8.72
May	8.47
July	8.28
October	8.18
November	7.96
January	7 86
F. G. F. Spot	9.54

LONDON RUBBER.
London, January 15

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6/0 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, January 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/8.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	72
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	68
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	95
Western Union Telg.	74 1/2
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	30
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	18
New Y. New Heaven Hartford	11
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	48 1/4
American Smelting	61
Noranda Mines	47
Int. Nickel of Canada	46
Sun Life of Canada	445
Amr. Celanese	30
Curtiss Wright	4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
General Motor	55 1/4
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 1/4
National Distillers	31
Hiram Walker	33
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	38 1/2
Goodrich 7 per cent Pfd.	83

Market irregular and lower U. S. Steel Corp. working 43 per cent of capacity.

Total Business:—2 3/4 million.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London January 15

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fire Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fire Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, January 15

T. T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.96-13/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.29-1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28
Brussels	29.30-1/2
Milan	61.37
Berne	15.20 1/2
Prague	119.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, January 15.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85 1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	86-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/69	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	13-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	110
National Bank of India	43-5/8
P. & O Banking Corporation.	9-7/8

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 15.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.33
Fine (Good Staple)	5.48
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.63
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.65
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.95
Bengal—	
Good	3.96
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.18
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.44

SEEDS
London, January 15

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Jan. sellers £11-2-6

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £13-3-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £13-10-0.

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12-18-9.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £13 0 0.

LINSEED OILS.
London January 15.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan. sellers 27/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan./Feb. sellers 27/3

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, January 15

Wheat Rozario Septa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. Nomiral 33/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan Feb nominal 33/9

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan sellers 31/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, January 15

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Jan./Feb. Nominal	7/1-1/2
C & F Bombay :—	
Jan./Feb. Nominal	6/10-1/2
C & F Karachi :—	
Jan./Feb. Nominal	6/10 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B. C. Rate T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 5/8
Banks selling T T 267 5/8
Banks buying T T 264 7/8

PARIS.—
Banks selling T T 563
Banks buying T T 573

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 88 3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.96 7/8 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 16th inst.
Java/London 7.24 1/2 16th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/4 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 16th inst.
London/Paris 74.94 15th inst.
London/Belgium 29.30 1/2 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 15th inst
London/Berlin 12.29 1/2 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 15th inst.
London/New York 4.96 13/16 15th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.28 1/8 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0-9 14th inst. £8-0-9 1/2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 14th inst. 20 1/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 14th inst. 50 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 14th inst. 9/16 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 14th inst. 5/8 per cent 15th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was barely steady with a limited business. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted today 1.2 15/32 while the Montreal market yesterday closed at a decline of 50 to 70 points. At the moment the outlook is uncertain we still look for lower silver prices.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 15 0
Posh delivery	49 15 0
Magh delivery	50 1 0
Magh Teji-Mandi	3 8 0
Ready gold	34 10 0
Magh delivery	34 9 6
Magh Teji-Mandi	0 9 0

LONDON SILVER
London, January 15.

Market Steady.	
Spot	20-1/16
Forward	Unfixed.

LONDON GOLD.
London, January 15

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7/0-9-1/2

LONDON METAL
London, January 15

Copper Brazier	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	39-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	212-1/2

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan. 15.

January	45.30—70
March	43.90—60
May	44.00—50

NEW YORK SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Spot silver prices were unchanged at 49 3/4 cents.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 16

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-10-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months £34-8-9
Electrolytic copper £39
New York—
Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents
Bombay market quotations—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-6-0
Tone: Steady.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding salt revenue for December is as under:—

	lacs Rs.
December 1935	4,49,69
December 1934	4,44,34
December 1933	4,13,55
Total nine months 1935	41,92,39
Total nine months 1934	39,36,58
Total nine months 1933	36,46,73

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, Jan. 16.

	Opening
January (190.90)	191.00+90
April (191.20)	192.10+90
July (190.70)	191.70+190

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following an improvement of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 207/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 208 on scattered buying. Later on there was some selling by option dealers and prices declined to Rs. 207. The tone of the market was quiet but steady but in view of steadiness in American Cotton and the local market being oversold, prices are not likely to weaken in the near future.

Japan Sampin market closed easy and there was some long liquidation on reports of exports bounty clause in the new agricultural scheme. Prices declined to Rs 206. Liverpool market opened as expected at a decline of 2 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 206/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	205	8	0
Oomra D/J	187	8	0
Oomra March	186	0	0
Oomra May	185	4	0
Bengal D/J	141	8	0
Bengal March	138	12	0
Bengal May	138	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 153	150	147	144	
Punjab	... 153	150	147	144	
Rajputana	... ...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	199	196	193	190	...
C P No. 1	213	210	207	204	...
C P No. 2	205	202	199	196	...
Broach No. 2	... ...	...	...	...	
Punjab-Ame	... ...	...	...	...	
Surat	... ...	...	...	...	

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Jan 16

120 Kotak and Co Munwath Road 190 1/4
90 Kotak and Co. Jalgaon 2 on
41 Kotak and Co Telhara 5 on
80 Kotak and Co. Belapur 2 on
100 H Nenshi Botad 4 off
50 S J David Mukteshwar 150 1/2
50 K Devchand Kosi 5 on
76 Colaba Land Hapur 17 on
51 G G Kesha and Co Chalisgaon 5 off
103 Oshman Suleman Sindhurni 3 off
218 Oshman Suleman Akola 6 on
50 Langli and Co Khamgaon 5 on
100 Viram Ladha Karmala 13 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Jan 16

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	150
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	188/190	209
C P 2 Fine	186/188	200
Arvi Fine	...	201
Ellichpur Fine	...	198
Berar Fine	178/183	193
Khamgaon Fine	...	193
Mulkapur Fine	...	191
Khandesh Fine	168/173	184
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	188
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	178/183	194
Mathia Fine	...	178
Broach Fine	...	...
Punjab/American	...	222/227
Sindh-American	...	222/227
Cambodia	262/267	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	227/232	...
Compta Good	237/242	...
Westerns	222/227	...
Kampala	343/345	...
Jinja	325/327	...
New Manza	307/317	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Jan 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,981	99,868
Central India	2,912	74,030
Barsi and Nagar	2,307	57,495
Hyderabad Gaorani	893	9,547
Berar	4,216	76,829
Central Provinces	101	24,660
Total Oomras	12,410	342,429
Dholera	8	24,428
N W Provinces	201	46,922
Rajputana	249	29,624
Sind-Puniab	1,788	201,711
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,051
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,407
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	721	12,265
Egyptian and African	2,717	93,170
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	18,094	786,475

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sep to 9th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	617	117,939
Japan and China	4,900	298,707
Coast Ports	..	10,858
Up-country by Rail	...	78,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	27,796
Total	5,517	533,634

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 15-1-36	5776000	3594000
Receipts yesterday 15-1-36	21000	35000
Exports to date 15-1-36	3893000	2728000
Stock at Ports 10-1-36	2634000	2975000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-1-36	1337000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 10-1-36	726000	930000
Visible Supply 10-1-36	6830000	6660000
Quantity in sight 10-1-36	9659000	6255000
Quantity out of sight 10-1-36	5935000	4913000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 95 May 112 July 132 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 206—Liverpool May 1936 5.89 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 206—New York May 11.03 Rs. 40 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Restricted Trading In Share Bazar

Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Range

Further Drop In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

The active buying by sold-out bulls yesterday towards the close did not appear to-day and under restricted turnover prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 10|- while ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 148|12 and Dfds. closed at Rs. 576|4.

Cotton mill shares were weak with general selling. There was utter absence of any support and some professional operators were depressing the market. Cement shares were neglected while Hydro-Electric shares were quietly steady.

Professional operators are unwilling to buy while tired holders are inclined to part with their holdings as circumstances are against any sustained improvement. Bulls are still relying on cheapness of money and do not look for any runaway market. There is utter absence of outside enterprise and jobbers are principal operators.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 16.

100	Ahm. Advance	282 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	675 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	170 10
100	Central India	231 4
100	Colaba	126 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davia	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	105 0
100	Gokak	162 8
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	190 0
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	48 8
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	108 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	140 0
100	Swan	83 12
25	Tata	8 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 16.

Century 175 171 165 170/10
Bom. Dyeing 687 688 682 687 671 673 675
Kohinoor 191 190
Central India 236 232 233 231/4
New Great 108/12
Simplex 66 65
Swadeshi 141 140
Bundi 34/10 34/12 34/10
I. Cement 445 443 445 442 441/4
Punjab 24/8 24/10 24/8
Shahabad 466 465
Andhra 1622 1617 1620 1612/8
Tata Hydro 166/14
Tata Power 1535 1530 1533 1528 1526
Tram. Ord. 148
T. Steel Dfd. 577 578 572 581 577 580 572 575
T. Steel Ord. 148/12 148 149/4 148/8 149 148/8 148/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 162/4 162/8... ... ...Bellapur 162 164 163 164/8
B. Steam 273
B. Burma 397 395 396 393/12

500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	36 6
500	Imperial	1565 0
125-500	Im. Con.	386 4
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	129 12
5	Union	5 4
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	34 10
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	441 4
40	Katni Def.	1997 8
100	Katni Ord.	366 4
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	24 8
100	Shahabad	465 0
70	United	116 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1612 8
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	148 12
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 14
1000	Tata Power	1526 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	755 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	31 4
125	T. Def.	576 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	164 0
250	Bombay Steam	273 12
125	Bombay Burma	393 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 16.

3 1/2	per cent G P N 96/10
3	per cent 1941 104/1
3	per cent 1951/54 102/4
3 1/2	per cent 1947/53 106
4	per cent 1943 109/4
4	per cent 1960/70 110/12
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 117/4
5	per cent 1939/44 109/6
5	per cent 1940/43 111/2
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREE

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/12
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 102.12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4	per cent M Deb 1974 105
5	per cent M Deb 1939 115
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6	per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2	per cent B P T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/7 but improved to Rs. 96/10. Next settlement is quoted annas three lower. Tone steady to firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 15.

3	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 85 1/2
3 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 97 1/4
3 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 106 1/4
4	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 110
4 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 116 1/2
5	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 1/4
3	per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 98 1/4.
2 1/2	per cent British Consols 86 1/4
3 1/2	per cent Conversion 108 1/8
3 1/2	per cent War Loan 106 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 207; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 204 3/4; Closing 205 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 187 1/2; Highest 187 1/2; Lowest 186; Closing 186 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 185 3/4; Highest 186 1/2; Lowest 185 3/4; Closing 185 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 142 3/4; Highest 142 3/4; Lowest 142; Closing 142.

Bengal March 140 1/4; Highest 140 1/4; Lowest 139 1/2; Closing 139 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 15 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 4 1/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 14th January	16,366
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	768,381
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	614,984
Increase	153,397

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The U. S. Mills Cotton consumption during December amounted 498,000 bales against 508,000 bales in the previous month and 414,000 bales in December 1934.

50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132	8 X.D.
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5	3 6
50	Bombay Telephone	107	0
100	Indian Bleaching	93	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482	8
1000	Port Canning	570	0
15	Scindia	14	8
30	Premier Construction	76	0
25	Tata Oil	17	12
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293	12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams.	87	0
5	p.c. Central India	525	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,525	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190	10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936

Educational Reorganisation To Fight Unemployment

New Avenues Must Be Opened To Absorb The Educated

Sapru Committee Suggests Developments Of Vocational Training On Modern Lines

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The report of the U. P. Unemployment Committee appointed by Government in October, 1934, with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as Chairman has been released for publication.

The report lays great emphasis on the reorganisation of all stages of education, primary, secondary and higher and says that the remedy for the evil of unemployment does not lie merely in stiffening the University standards or restricting the number of entrants.

The remedy on the educational side lies in

(A) reforming primary education, (B) rescuing secondary education from its present position and in making it independent of University education, self-sufficient and at the same time more varied in its scope: (C) encouraging practical research at Universities and establishing more points of contact between Universities on the Science side and industries, (D) making professional education more thorough and more efficient and more up-to-date, (E) reorganising professions so as to secure on the one hand that the number of those joining these professions is not far in excess of public demand and on the other to secure rigorous enforcement of standards of efficiency and conduct and (F) creating new avenues of employment.

Vocational Training

Apart from educational reform there must be, adds the report, development of vocational education on modern lines by establishing efficient vocational schools and giving them the proper atmosphere which they lack at present. There is also need for the development of agriculture and industries on modern lines and thus providing for employment of trained young men.

There cannot be one single remedy which can solve the question of unemployment nor can the problem of unemployment be solved immediately but if it is attacked systematically on a well-conceived plan with the resources available to Government, great relief can be given to the unemployed among educated men, while if Government are prepared to spend more money on developing the resources of the country, on reorganising the entire system of education and encouraging and fostering the true spirit of industrialisation, a great deal more may be done.

Restored Retrenched Posts

The report recommends that unemployment statistics relating to educated young men should be maintained by Government, Universities, Education Departments and Local Boards.

As regards Government service, it is suggested, Government should take in hand the question of the restoration of posts which have been retrenched and should also rigorously enforce rules regarding the age of retirement with a view to give a fair chance to young men and should grant no extension to a public servant after completing his 55th year.

Dividing Legal Profession

Referring to unemployment among lawyers, the report says, it is attributed to the legal profession being far too crowded and suggests, they should be divided into two classes, those who will restrict themselves to the proper function of counsel and those who will apply themselves exclusively to drafting legal documents.

Cottage Industries

The report also stresses the need for creating and developing some new professions so as to provide new careers for youngmen. Universities should arrange for a course of instruction in journalism and librarianship and the very meagre instruction in architecture should also be expanded.

The report also recommends that a detailed industrial and economic survey of these provinces should be made with a view to finding out what industries can be developed. A scheme for helping educated young men in starting small industries should be prepared and a beginning should be made in certain centres. Special attention should be paid to marketing the products of cottage industrialists, giving them expert advice in the matter and for these purposes an institution working on joint stock lines should be established at an early date.

Compulsory Primary Education

Referring to education generally the report says, while it should be the aim of primary education to remove illiteracy, it should also be its principal aim to qualify boys to become better agriculturists and that it should be brought more into line with rural needs and agricultural conditions. The age limit for the purpose of primary education should be raised to 12 or 13 and every child should remain at school at least for six years. The Report strongly recommends that compulsory primary education should be extended all over the province, as without it economic prosperity cannot be built up.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

As for secondary education, the high school examination should have two kinds of certificates, one certifying completion of course of secondary education and qualifying for admission into industrial, commercial and agricultural schools and the other qualifying for admission into arts and science intermediate colleges. The intermediate course, if the high school course is curtailed by one year, should be extended to three years and should be of four parallel types, industrial, commercial, agricultural and arts and science.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH.

As regards university education, the report says, while no arbitrary limit for admission of students should be prescribed, there should be greater strictness exercised in the matter of admission. As far as research work conducted at Universities is concerned the Universities should study the need of industries and encourage such research. There should be some system of co-ordination between the Universities so as to secure uniformity in standards and prevent unhealthy competition.

Lastly the report recommends the establishment of a board for graduates of all five Universities in the Province and other institutions which should be modelled more or less on the board at Cambridge, to be financed partly by Government and partly the Universities. Similarly there should be a board for the products of secondary schools, intermediate colleges, vocational schools etc. to be financed by Government. These boards should be required to collect statistics of employment among graduates and products of secondary schools.—A. P.

WANTED COMMUNAL UNDERSTANDING

Mayor's Appeal To Calcutta City Fathers

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Corporation affairs need thorough overhauling. In my opinion, Hindu and Muslim Councillors should immediately sit down together and bring about improvement not merely in the affairs of a particular community, but regarding matters affecting the interests of the citizens as a whole, said Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Mayor, who has submitted his resignation along with other Muslim Councillors, consideration of which was again postponed by the Corporation yesterday to give Muslim Councillors further opportunity to reconsider their decision.

In the present impasse, no useful purpose will be served by postponing matters, added Mr. Haq. What is wanted is a definite understanding between all communities which should be translated into action by the amendment of the recruitment rules, by which candidates of all communities suffer. The Councillors and Aldermen are mostly to blame in this connection for constantly pestering the heads of departments with recommendations which make it difficult for them to keep the scales even between the contending candidates.—A. P.

POLICE RAID IN LAHORE

Search In Bradlaugh Hall Room For Proscribed Literature

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

The police raided to-day a room in Bradlaugh Hall occupied by Mr. Mangaldas, General Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party. After two hours' elaborate search the Police took away with them some books on Socialism and Economics, includng "Logic of Socialism and Economics made easy" and "Communist Manifesto" by Karl Marx. It is reported that the raid was conducted in quest of proscribed literature.—United Press.

SIR ERIC TEICHMANN REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, January 16.

Sir Eric Tiechmann landed at Delhi aerodrome at 8 p.m. Interviewed by the Associated Press he said: "Weather was very nice. I had a pleasant journey all along the way from Gilgit to Delhi, a distance of 600 miles. Leaving Gilgit at 10-30 a.m., I reached Rawalpindi for lunch. I also stayed a short while at Lahore. Now that I am here, I have nothing more to say at present.—A.P.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO INDIA

To Study Conditions On The Spot

BOMBAY, Thursday.

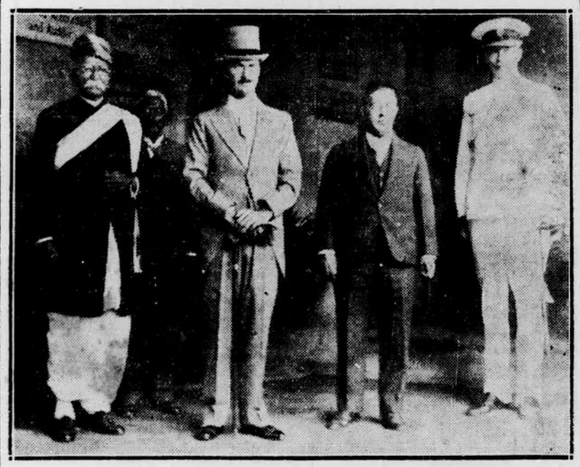
The International Council of Women, the oldest of Women's International Organisations, which unites 38 countries throughout the world, has sent a delegation of 20 members, belonging to different countries to the Conference of the National Council of Women in India to be held from January 31st to February 5th.

Ten of them belonging to the affiliated National Councils of Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Roumania and Switzerland, under the lead of the Princess Cantacuzene arrived in Bombay by the S.S. "Moldavia" this afternoon and were welcomed by the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

Interviewed, they said that they were looking forward to their trip through Northern India; having heard so much of that wonderful country, they are eager to see it.

They added: "The I. C. W. found in 1888 represents over 40 millions of women uniting them under the golden rule 'Do unto others as ye would that others would do unto you'. It tries to apply this rule through the work of different committees formed by members of all the affiliated Councils and especially unites as many members as possible at the triennial conferences held each time in a different country.

We are exceedingly happy to accept the kind and hearty invitation of the Indian Council and hope to create a closer fellowship between the East and the West. We have come to see and learn with our own eyes and ears the wonderful progress women have made in India during recent years, and hope that the exchange of views and ideas will profit both, and help us to work on for an international understanding and mutual esteem, good-will and appreciation."—A. P.



The Governor of Bombay (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. (Apollo Street), on Wednesday evening. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta (extreme left) is the Chairman of the Bank.

MUSLIMS IN HUNGARY

Far away in the midst of Christian nations, in Hungary a small group of Muslims may be found unto this day.

Muslims of Hungary live in full equality with their Christian fellow citizens and enjoy undisturbed freedom of worship.

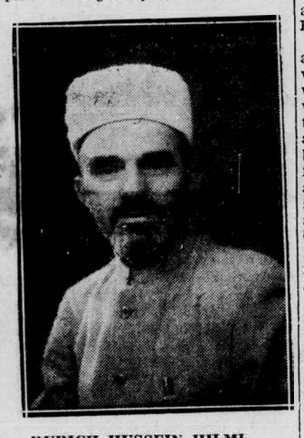
In 1931 an Autonomous Community was established bearing the name of Gul Baba. This date represents a new era in the history of the Muslim faith in Hungary. The aims of the community are:—

Building of a Mosque in the old city of Budan in order to herald the re-birth of the Muslim religion in this most western outpost of their movement;

Building of a Madrasa for the spiritual education of their children; and

Building of a College for students coming from the East. No Muslim college exists at present, yet the celebrity of the Hungarian Universities would undoubtedly attract a large number of Muslims, should they be assured of a place where they could live according to the precepts of the Muslim faith.

RASSULOVICH MOHAMED BEY



DURICH HUSSEIN HILMI

The Muslims of Hungary thus appeal to their co-religionists in the East to help them in this endeavour. They have sent two of their leading men to represent cause—Durich Hussein Hilmi, Mufti of Budapest, and Rassulovich Mohamed Bey, Secretary in India.

MORE JATHAS FOR LAHORE

Ex-Round Tabler To Offer Satyagraha?

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

A batch of 25 Sikhs led by Mr. Avtar Singh, a member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which started from a village of Lahore District reaches Lahore on the 27th instant.

Another batch of 25 Sikhs has started from Gurdaspur District for Lahore on foot.

Sardar Sampuran Singh M.L.C., an ex-Round Tabler, is hurrying back to Lahore from Bombay to offer satyagraha against the 'kirpan' ban on the 20th instant.—United Press.

LAHORE RIOTS ECHO

Ten Sikhs Arrested

LAHORE, January 16.

The mammoth Sikh procession of November 30 last in the celebration of Shahidi Day which was followed the next day by a serious communal rioting had a sequel today in the arrest of ten Sikhs, on charges of wounding the religious feelings of the Muslims.

The arrested persons are alleged to have carried placards displaying slogans and raised slogans which wounded the Muslim feelings. The arrests were effected today after an identification parade at the Kotwali.

MORCHA JATHA JAILED

Sentence of one day's simple imprisonment was passed on Morcha Jatha of five arrested this morning. Another Jatha of twenty-five Sikhs which left Amritsar a week ago is reaching Lahore this evening.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ter). If you will, and as you must, keep your institutions to yourselves, but do not make it impossible for anyone else to enter your premises." (Cheers).

Question Of Co-operation

Mr. J. D. Boyle wanted the speaker to indicate in what particular direction the European community could offer co-operation. They had done so during the three Round Table Conferences and the meetings of the Joint Select Committee and would continue to do so.

Sir H. P. Mody replying said that he had not suggested for a single moment that there had been lack of co-operation. "It is not a question of co-operation", he added. "You may find difficulties in co-operating with any particular party or group; but what I wanted to point out was that you owe a duty to yourselves and to the country, and you must take a much larger share in her affairs if you are going to justify the larger representation which you have been given."

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, who also addressed the meeting, asked young Europeans to take more interest in civic affairs.

Mody In Role Of "Well-Wisher"

Europeans Urged To Take More Interest In Country's Affairs

Present Situation Demands Radical Change In Community's Outlook, Says Ottawa Knight

Addressing a general meeting of the Progressive Group of the European Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening, Sir Homi Modi made a fervent appeal to the European community in India to take greater interest in all matters concerning the people of the country generally.

"It seems to me," Sir Homi remarked, "that in one way or another the European has got to get out of the environment that he has created for himself all these years and that has prevented his establishing real contact with the people."

The subject of the lecture was "The part that young Europeans can play in the new era."

Progressive Group

Mr. C. P. G. Wade, who presided on the occasion, announced that there was a movement afoot in Bombay to start a group of Indians on lines similar to the Progressive Group.

Mr. Wade, after welcoming the Indian guests present, said that there was some misunderstanding in regard to the Progressive Group. While in some quarters they were described as "Young Turks," in others the group was referred to as a reincarnation of a young European dinner club.

The group, Mr. Wade said, was an entirely constitutional body which was prepared to co-operate with any party which was for working the reforms in a constitutional manner. Its two main aims were to create among members of the community a greater interest in politics and to bring about a better understanding and a better feeling between Europeans and Indians. He thanked the Governor for the sympathetic reference he had made to the group in his speech at the European Association dinner last Monday.

It was being asked, Mr. Wade remarked, what the young Indians were doing to promote similar objects. He was glad to announce that already a proposal had been made for the formation of a similar party of young Indians of Bombay. The group would be definitely formed next week.

Mody's View-Point

Sir H. P. Mody at the outset referred to the speech he had delivered at a dinner given by the European Association, and said that, although it had been received generally in a very friendly spirit, there were criticisms in certain quarters, and people were not wanting who thought that there was nothing wrong with the viewpoint of the European public and its outlook on Indian affairs. That type of person reminded him of one who looked into the glass and patted himself on the back.

'It seems to me," Sir H. P. Mody remarked, "that in one way or another the European has got to get out of the environment that he has created for himself all these years, and that has prevented his establishing real contact with the people. The time has arrived when the needs of the situation demand a radical change of outlook, both politically and socially.

"If you succeed in breaking down social barriers you will have done a distinct service and will have created an atmosphere which is all to the good; but while I attach sufficient importance to the social side of the question let me tell you emphatically that it is in the political arena that an orientation of policy must take place. You are going to get a very much enlarged representation in the legislatures of the country, and you will have to find politically-minded Europeans who will be prepared to take an interest in all matters concerning not merely their own community but the people of the country generally.

Many Problems

"There are many such problems which you have got to deal with, and which have not been dealt with adequately in the past. For instance, the all-important question of national defence; with this question are bound up two very controversial issues, the question of Indianisation and the question of military expenditure. I ask you, apart from your representatives in the Legislatures, has the average European ever worried about this problem on which depends the happiness of the country to such a very considerable extent."

Another question in which Europeans could interest themselves was the position of Indians overseas. That was a question which involved national honour and prestige.

"In order to take this part in the larger affairs of the country, which I say is absolutely called for by the altered circumstances of the times," Sir H. P. Mody observed, "you need to have a sufficient number of men. In the past your commercial houses have contributed in a considerable measure to the representation of the European viewpoint both in the legislatures and on public bodies. I am afraid they have got to go a great deal further and to make further sacrifices. After all, let them not forget that they are the only sources which can be tapped in this connection, and it is up to them to supply the needs of the European community when they find, for instance, particularly in Bengal, that they have to send as many as 25 good men and true."

Advice To Firms

Sir H. P. Mody advised each one of the European commercial firms to enable one or more of their partners or assistants to find time for public work.

Proceeding, the speaker said that, as in other matters, Bombay had given the lead to the rest of the country in regard to the movement for bringing about closer co-operation between Europeans and Indians. It could not be said of any other city, as it could be of Bombay, that her greatness was due to the efforts of both races. Time was when the best type of European in Bombay took a keen and personal interest in the affairs of the city.

In conclusion, Sir H. P. Mody said: "I speak as one who is a well-wisher of your community and who counts many friends in your ranks. The non-official European has a much greater part to play in the India of the future than he has had hitherto, and to the extent that he plays that part will he justify the privileges which have been accorded to him in the new constitution."

The First Problem

The speaker then invited questions. One of the members of the group said that since the objects of the group were more social than political he would like to know if Sir H. P. Mody could name any particular social problems which they could tackle.

Sir H. P. Mody replied that, he did not discount the value of their efforts to create a better understanding socially between Europeans and Indians, but in his view the political aspect was more important. As regards the former, one of the questions which could be taken up by young Europeans was the one in regard to the admission of Indians to certain clubs. None could quarrel with their desire to keep their institutions to themselves in the sense of restricting the membership to men of their own race; "but when it comes to my friends here not being able to entertain me under any circumstances in their social institutions, or even to permit me to visit a club, unless, perhaps, under certain conditions, it assumes a different aspect. I would refuse to enter even Paradise by a side entrance. (Laugh-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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